The Press and Tribune.

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Press & Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1860.

[From the State Journal, July 23].

The Lieutenant-Governorship.

ILLINOISTOWN, July 8, 1860.

Hon. Thomas Turner, Chairman Republican State Central Committee:

DEAR SIR—Observing that the Republican convention of the Third Congressional District, recently assembled at Shelbyville, refused to ratify the recent solution of my name by the State Central Committee, as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, I desire to say that I cannot avoid the regret the said action of the Republican party of Illinois at this early date respectfully a portion of its State ticket.

Yours respectfully, WEAR JAMESON.

Hon. T. B. Judd, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, Chicago.

A Call.

The following citizens of Cook County, in favor of the election of the Republican State ticket, and the success of the Republican party in the approaching Presidential contest, hereby call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Cook County, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on Saturday, the 28th day of July, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of the Republican State Convention, held at Decatur on the 9th day of May, 1860, and the nomination of the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago on the 16th day of June, 1860, and for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary to secure the success of the Republican party in the approaching contest, and for the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

DAVID DAVIS, CHARLES L. WILLIAMS, WM. A. GUNNAKER, THOS. A. MARSHALL, WILLARD C. FLAGG, JOHN F. ELLIS, Republican State Central Committee.

HORACE WHITE, Secretary.

Dated at Springfield, July 10, 1860.

Judge Trumbull's Appointments.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in conjunction with other able speakers, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Ottawa	Wednesday, July 25th.
Morris	Thursday, July 26th.
Joliet	Friday, July 27th.
Lockport	Saturday, July 28th.
Naperville	Monday, July 30th.
Wheaton	Tuesday, July 31st.
Elgin	Wednesday, August 1st.
Rockford	Thursday, August 2d.
Freeport	Friday, August 3d.
Galena	Saturday, August 4th.
Dixon	Monday, August 6th.
Sterling	Tuesday, August 7th.
Princeton	Wednesday, August 8th.
Hennepin	Thursday, August 9th.
Lacon	Friday, August 10th.
Peoria	Saturday, August 11th.
Pekin	Monday, August 13th.
Lincoln	Tuesday, August 14th.
Springfield	Wednesday, August 15th.
Jacksonville	Thursday, August 16th.
Carrollton	Friday, August 17th.
Alton	Saturday, August 18th.

Hon. Richard Yates,

Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, addresses his fellow citizens on political topics, and the following virtues and places, to wit:

Lyons, Iowa Co.	Tuesday, July 24
Mineral Point, Iowa Co.	Wednesday, July 25
Dodgeville, Iowa Co.	Thursday, July 26
Lancaster, Grant Co.	Friday, July 27
Platteville, Grant Co.	Saturday, July 28
Hazel Green, Grant Co.	Monday, July 30
Galena, Jo Daviess Co.	Tuesday, July 31
Warren, Jo Daviess Co.	Wednesday, August 1
Elizabeth, Jo Daviess Co.	Thursday, August 2
Scales Mound, Jo Daviess Co.	Friday, August 3
Apple River, Jo Daviess Co.	Saturday, August 4
Freeport, Stephenson Co.	Monday, August 6
Dixon, Lee Co.	Tuesday, August 7
Sterling, Whiteside Co.	Wednesday, August 8
Morrison, Whiteside Co.	Thursday, August 9
Fulton City, Whiteside Co.	Friday, August 10
Lyndon, Whiteside Co.	Saturday, August 11
Prophetstown, Whiteside Co.	Monday, August 13
Rock Falls, Whiteside Co.	Tuesday, August 14
Lawrence, Whiteside Co.	Wednesday, August 15
Morrison, Whiteside Co.	Thursday, August 16
Albany, Whiteside Co.	Friday, August 17
Hillsdale, Whiteside Co.	Saturday, August 18
Port Byron, Rock Island Co.	Monday, August 20
Rock Island, Rock Island Co.	Tuesday, August 21
Moline, Rock Island Co.	Wednesday, August 22
Andalusia, Rock Island Co.	Thursday, August 23
Milan, Rock Island Co.	Friday, August 24
Port Byron, Rock Island Co.	Saturday, August 25
Geneseo, Henry Co.	Monday, August 27
Cambridge, Henry Co.	Tuesday, August 28
Kewanee, Henry Co.	Wednesday, August 29
Wethersfield, Henry Co.	Thursday, August 30
Henderson Co.	Friday, August 31
Oquawka, Henderson Co.	Saturday, September 1
Monmouth, Warren Co.	Monday, September 3
Kirkwood, Warren Co.	Tuesday, September 4
Roseville, Warren Co.	Wednesday, September 5
Macomb, McDonough Co.	Thursday, September 6
Colchester, McDonough Co.	Friday, September 7
Rushville, Schuyler Co.	Saturday, September 8
Beardstown, Cass Co.	Monday, September 10
Virginia, Cass Co.	Tuesday, September 11
Jacksonville, Morgan Co.	Wednesday, September 12
Naples, Scott Co.	Thursday, September 13
Winchester, Scott Co.	Friday, September 14
Carrollton, Greene Co.	Saturday, September 15
Kane, Greene Co.	Monday, September 17
Carlinville, Macoupin Co.	Tuesday, September 18
Hillsboro, Montgomery Co.	Wednesday, September 19
Litchfield, Montgomery Co.	Thursday, September 20
Edwardsville, Madison Co.	Friday, September 21
Alton, Madison Co.	Saturday, September 22
Belleville, St. Clair Co.	Monday, September 24
Lebanon, St. Clair Co.	Tuesday, September 25
Nashville, Washington Co.	Wednesday, September 26
Pinckneyville, Perry Co.	Thursday, September 27
Du Quoin, Perry Co.	Friday, September 28
Murphysboro, Jackson Co.	Saturday, September 29
Carbondale, Jackson Co.	Monday, October 1
Makanda, Jackson Co.	Tuesday, October 2
Jonesboro, Union Co.	Wednesday, October 3
Anna, Union Co.	Thursday, October 4
Cobden, Union Co.	Friday, October 5
Vienna, Johnson Co.	Saturday, October 6
Golconda, Pope Co.	Monday, October 8
Elizabethtown, Pope Co.	Tuesday, October 9
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co.	Wednesday, October 10
Equality, Gallatin Co.	Thursday, October 11
Carmi, White Co.	Friday, October 12
Mount Carmel, Wabash Co.	Saturday, October 13
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co.	Monday, October 15
Palestine, Crawford Co.	Tuesday, October 16
Robinson, Crawford Co.	Wednesday, October 17
Marshall, Clark Co.	Thursday, October 18
Paris, Edgar Co.	Friday, October 19
Danville, Vermilion Co.	Saturday, October 20
Georgetown, Vermilion Co.	Monday, October 22
Hoopeston, Vermilion Co.	Tuesday, October 23
Kankakee, Kankakee Co.	Wednesday, October 24
Momence, Kankakee Co.	Thursday, October 25
Watseka, Iroquois Co.	Friday, October 26
Iroquois, Iroquois Co.	Saturday, October 27
Onarga, Iroquois Co.	Monday, October 29
Gilman, Iroquois Co.	Tuesday, October 30
Rossville, Vermilion Co.	Wednesday, October 31
Georgetown, Vermilion Co.	Thursday, November 1
Paris, Edgar Co.	Friday, November 2
Marshall, Clark Co.	Saturday, November 3
Terre Haute, Vigo Co.	Monday, November 5

Leonard Swett's Appointments.

The Hon. Leonard Swett, Republican nominee for Presidential Elector, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Ottawa	Wednesday, July 25.
Morris	Thursday, July 26.
Joliet	Friday, July 27.
Naperville	Monday, July 30.
Wheaton	Tuesday, August 1.
Elgin	Thursday, August 2.
Rockford	Saturday, August 4.
Freeport	Monday, August 6.

Other Appointments.

Appointments for the Hon. Richard Yates, Republican nominee for Governor, for the Republican electors and members of Congress will be made in a few days.

STRANGE RECOLLECTIONS.

Archbishop Hughes and Erastus Brooks have been flirting desperately ever since the appointment of the Baltimore Convention, and in the opinion of some people they would make an "excellent match." The Irish Catholics of Baltimore have pretty much yielded to the wishings of the Pius Ugliest of that riotous city, and the twain will shortly become one flesh. Similar nuptials are taking place in Louisville and New Orleans, where but yesterday, as it were, the one faction shot the other down like wild animals at the polls. In Illinois the Rump of the Know Nothing party is stortly to be led to the altar by what is left of the Hibernian Democracy. Politics makes strange bedfellows. From present appearances, there will be no less *this* Bell-Everett ticket in the North, and no Douglas ticket in the South, outside of Missouri.

A Good Riddance.

A small and naughtily hebdomedal, called the *Standard*, which has been published at Henderson some six months, and whose politics has been denominated "scattering" by the citizens of Putnam county, has been bought up by the Douglasites at considerably more than first cost. The editor of the *Standard* proposed to the Republicans of Putnam county some time ago to make it a Republican paper, but they not liking the "cut of his jib," gave him little or no encouragement. He has now done the next best thing in the line of his merchandise—sold out to the other side. A letter from the Secretary of the Hennepin Republican Club assures us that the change is "gratifying to all parties in Putnam county." The Douglasites in Putnam certainly need an organ. The vote of the county two years ago stood: Republican, 806; Douglas, 295; Buchanan, 99.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE CENTRE.

Carl Schurz and Judge Kellogg at Peoria.

Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.

PEORIA, Jul. 20, 1860.

Yesterday we witnessed the grandest political demonstration that ever transpired in this city. Notwithstanding the excessively hot weather and the rain of the previous night, which had rendered the roads leading here from the country almost impassable, there were many people from the neighboring towns present, who by their numbers swelled the size of the crowd, and by the good feeling which inspired their hearts, added encouragement to those well grounded hopes of regenerating Peoria county entertained here by our Republican friends. The people of this city, usually apathetic on such occasions, turned out in unusual numbers, and by the time the speaking commenced (which took place from a stand at the rear side of the Court House,) several thousand people had gathered to listen to the political truths as they were to be uttered by Hon. Wm. Kellogg and Carl Schurz, the speakers announced for the occasion. There, in that unwaving heat, the multitude, rather increasing than diminishing in size, remained for full three hours, hanging, as it were, upon the lips of the speakers. The sentiments expressed were frequently hailed with rapturous and stentorian applause.

Judge Kellogg's speech was marked by a strength, power and earnestness which rarely fail to carry conviction to the understanding of sensible man. He cast out truth with volcanic force, absolutely overwhelming the vain and weak refuge of lies, into which, the embodiments of Squatterism and Locofocoism are endeavoring to beguile the people, stultify their understandings and corrupt their hearts. It is a long time since we heard a better connected or more effective speech. Judge Kellogg predicted an argument, of which for its method, strength and the irresistibility of its conclusions, no statesman in the country need be ashamed.

Judge Kellogg was followed by Carl Schurz, in a short speech, fifteen or twenty minutes in length, marked by all the polish ation for which the oratory of that gentleman has become celebrated. It was as clear, concise and effective as any of those models of eloquence to be found in the history of Thoroughfares. He devoted himself especially to Douglas, and dissected with a merciless hand his political character. The remarks of Mr. Schurz found hundred assentients in the hearts of his audience.

In the evening the Wide Awakes and the German Republican Association turned out to the number of at least three hundred, and performed their part of the honors of the occasion by a brilliant and imposing torch light procession. After parading the streets for some time, the Germans withdrew to Parmeley's Hall to listen to a speech in its native tongue, from Mr Schurz, and the others to the Court House yard, where Judge Kellogg made another speech—a fitting sequel to the admirable effort of the afternoon. He was followed by Thomas McCullough, Esq., who made an appropriate, enthusiastic address.

The Germans are in raptures with Mr. Schurz's speech. They speak of it in terms of unqualified admiration. It was both able and appropriate, and met completely the actual wants of his fellow countrymen. Many were turned from the error of their political ways by this masterly effort, and we believe through its influence a large preponderance of the German element will be secured to our cause. It is a rare thing to witness such a complete impetuosity of enthusiasm as prevailed among our German friends at this meeting.

At the conclusion of the speaking a huge bonfire was lighted in the intersection of the streets at the southeast of the Court House. In a few minutes all that quarter of the city was illuminated with the joyful blaze. The Wide Awakes and the German Republican Association, with their lighted torches and their transparencies, again formed into procession. At this time in the Court House yard and the streets in the vicinity, for one or two squares, there could not have been less than five or six thousand persons, all entering heart and soul into the spirit of the occasion. The number present surpassed that at the great Lincoln demonstration in 1858. The man who could look upon that earnest and determined multitude and not believe in the permanent and unwavering ascendancy of the Republican cause, has no sympathy with the masses and no power to discern the direction in which the popular impulses tend. This demonstration may be safely regarded as having formed zenith, the beneficial effects of which will reach beyond the next rending election. The men who yesterday enlisted under our banner from the ranks of the enemy can be counted by tens and twenties, if not by hundreds. I make no heedless and boastful assertion. If necessary, the individuals can be specified.

The jubilation continued until a late period in the night, or rather to an early hour in the morning. Among the pleasant incidents of the concluding proceedings was a charming serenade of vocal music to Judge Kellogg and Mr. Schurz. I might continue to write to an indefinite length without doing justice to this grand awakening of the Republicans of the central city, but I trust I have said sufficient to convince you of the hopeful condition of affairs which prevails there, so I shall now conclude.

"ORATOR."

A RICH ARTICLE.

An Old American Organ on the Proposed Coalition in New York.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 18.]

We have the highest regard and respect for Gov. Hunt, and that gentleman will not misinterpret our motives, or accuse us of undue censoriousness, if we remind him of a recent transaction with which he was once familiar. A gentleman, whom he knows very well, had built a bridge across the Genesee river, at Mt. Morris, and profited by the spring freshet to float down several thousands of saw-logs. Other people relied upon the same boom; so many of them, in fact, that the boom went out and the logs of all parties were carried down the river, some of them fetching up in Lake Ontario. Mr. —— was making arrangements to chase up his vagabond logs, when one day he received a call from a person who was a loser by the boom. Person wanted to make the same demand, he had rescued the boom, and its insecure construction had occasioned him serious loss; 'pon my word, Mr. —— should make him reparation; Wherenpon, the following proposition was made: Mr. —— owned a tract of land in Scio; 23,000 acres; great many deer on it. He would give a deer for every saw-log, Mr. —— to take the logs wherever he found them, the other party to do the same with the deer.

Now it seems to us that the result of the late Union Convention at Utica is pretty much after the fashion of this proposition. The Union men agree to deliver to the Douglas men some 60,000 American savings, running down at present like mad in a Republican freshet. The Douglas men pass over to the Union party some thing still more intangible, and if ever the Union leaders see anything more than the tail of that Douglas vacuum we shall be astonished. We are tolerably well posted on the American vote of New York. It is occasionally individual in its independent, knows no leaders, and now that the boom is broken it will flow off on the swift rolling tide of the Lincoln flood beyond the reach of bargain and sale. Said a distinguished American—not Union—leader, a few days since, "I always found it easy enough to sell out the American vote; the trouble was to deliver."

We take it for granted that Americans and Old Whigs will shy off from this bargain for the following very evident reasons: Douglas is as far from any resemblance to American men or Whigism as can well be conceived. Nothing can be gained for principle by electing him, and even the slavery issue will not be quieted. Douglas is the leading agitator of the question. He reopened the quarrel after it had been satisfactorily closed by the compromise of 1850, and it would be queer policy now to look to the agitator as the source of quiet. Then again, they know perfectly well that even should the election go to the House, nothing can be done there as long as Bell has only one and Douglas one of thirty-three votes, seventeen of which are required to elect. And if the House fail to elect, what can they expect of the Senate? The choice then would be between Lane and Hamlin, and Lane would win.

In this latter fact is the secret of the Presidential policy. Mr. Buchanan prefers Lane to Breckinridge. Lane has been first lead-driver to cut all the dirty work of his adm nistration. If, therefore, he can secure a combination which would defeat Lincoln in New York and carry the election into the House, Mr. Buchanan knows the matter must finally go to the Senate, and then Lane will succeed. To this pleasant scheme both Douglas and Breckinridge object. The National Committee of the latter protest against any union with their enemies; will have no coalition of any sort. There is an analogous line of policy between the Committee and the President. While the former denounced coalition of any sort. There is an antagonism of policy between the Committee and the President. While the former denounced coalitions, the latter through his agent, Postmaster Dix, called a meeting at the house of Watts Sherman, in New York, on Friday night last, to arrange with the Douglas leaders a combination to carry this State. Dean Richmond was there, and though not the spokesman, was the soul of the negotiation on the part of Mr. Douglas, who, seated at the Fifth Avenue Hotel hansaff, consented to the programme. On the part of Mr. Douglas all combinations or coalitions were rejected. It was no part of their plan to carry New York for the ultimate benefit of Jos. Lane, if they could by any means carry it at all, they would make a clean thing of it for Mr. Douglas, and so ended the attempt at consolidation; wisely we think for both Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge, but unsatisfactorily to Messrs. Buchanan and Lane.

From Washington.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 20, 1860.

THE TREASURY.

No treasury notes are coming in for redemption, and the receipts from customs are considerably in excess of those for a corresponding time in the last year. Nevertheless the treasury is in a tight place, and cannot possibly go along except by postponing payments upon many of the appropriations by Congress. The balance of unexpended appropriations is probably $4,000,000 in excess of what is usual at this period of the fiscal year.

The amount in the treasury subject to draft at the close of the week was..... $2,30,.00.

Receipts for the last week were..... 1,200,000

Drafts paid were..... 1,240,000

Drafts were..... 1,240,000

DOUGLAS IN MARYLAND.

The Douglas men in Maryland, unlike those in North Carolina, have both ability and courage. They have determined upon running a straight Douglas electoral ticket, and will, in all human probability, be able to cast several thousand votes in the State. Indeed, Senator Pearce was reported as saying, at the close of the session, that Maryland will go for Bell and Everett. The bulk of the Douglas strength lies in Baltimore city and county, and in the counties of Alleghany and Frederick. The lastdenrary Geo. Hammond, Mr. Shriver, and Hon. Messrs May, Giddings and Henry, of Baltimore city.

THE POTOMAC AQUEDUCT.

The army of jobbers are already speculating about to get the good things of the Potomac Aqueduct work. Contractors whose claims were cut off or cut down under Capt. Meigs, in the expectation that under the new regime there demands will be allowed. If Capt. Seaman should shoulder them off, resort would be had to the Secretary of War.

THE DRAINING PHYSICIAN.

A host of clerks in the Department lighten the labors and expenses of the Breckinridge Committee by fostering and franking campaign documents, which are now being sent off at the rate of twenty or thirty thousand the day.

THE PRESIDENT'S OWN STORY.

A journey creates the report that the President's stay is upon the eve of the other evening in one of the Committee's sittings, as the Administration's candidate for President of the Breckinridge Club here—was "cut off by the curtain" much to the mortification of the office holders. The Administration is ignored as much as possible.

The New York Herald on the Crisis.

Old Mr. Bennett seems to have settled at last on Breckinridge as the man for his vote. A lengthy article in the *Herald* of the 21st closed as follows:

"We believe that the people are sharper than the politicians; that the former understand the true position of things, and are willing to act upon the question without regard to the leaders of either faction. The rapid spread of the Breckinridge movement in this State, and the present attitude of Pennsylvania, show very plainly that a Union, conservative, constituency spirit prevails in the great Central States, and that with proper efforts a great deal of strength outside of the Democratic party may be gained for the Breckinridge ticket. If the Union, peace loving voters will drop Douglas, Bell and Houston, neither of whom can by any possibility be elected, and turn their votes in to Breckinridge and Lane, they will sweep the country and demolish the Black Republicans as did the Philistines. Mr. Breckinridge is the only candidate, except Mr. Lincoln, who is sure of an electoral vote, and the latter, if beaten at all, can only be overthrown by the forces of the Union at all varying from the South against Lincoln, and his supporters, but it all seats nothing, unless there is a united opposition to him. The American Republican party must be met and overthrown at the polls, and all other considerations should give way to the grand object in view. Mr. Breckinridge gains strength in the North every day. It is possible that he may conquer Lincoln. It is not possible, so far as we can see, for any other candidate to do so. Therefore we advise the conservative masses of the North to unite and outvote Lincoln at the polls, combining to support the only nominations which have touched the patriotic heart—those of Breckinridge and Lane."

Meeting of the Members from New York.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Sat.]

The Western lions have left us, for a city still further East, and New Yorkers are now ready for another excitement. *La Bon sai mort! Vive le Roi!* in plain English: "The week's show is over; trot out your fresh lions!" And so, the story say that Lord Lyons, Chicago, gusts from us brings in their places the Savannah Blues. It would be a pity to have the programme of Summer entertainments, provided for the New York Can't Get-Away Club, broken by an intermission of even twenty-four hours.

But Los Zouaves are gone, laden with honors and popularity. They left just at the apex of their glory. Wait a fellows, not to have one another week! Chicago is not a fickle city as New York, if on a smaller scale. And our visitors from the Western cosmopolis needed no one to tell them that the traditional nine days are too long a time for a wonder to last, in a great city of the modern era. Most of our visitors South, the Japanese, and the rest of them—forget this fact, and leave as obscurely as they enter speedily. They go up, so to speak, like rockets and no one down like sticks. Our gallant Zouaves left on the day following the crowning of their endeavors with a capsheaf. They could hope for no greater success than the reception of Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music. For that occasion over 4,000 tickets were sold; after deducting expenses, $3,500 pass into the keeper of the Company, the whole of which each Col Ellsworth assures us, is to be strictly applied to such charitable purposes as may seem most worthy of aid.

Thus the Zouaves display another soldierly quality. Generous fellows they are, as well as boldly disciplined and brave.

It was the intention of Companies A and F of the Sixth Regiment to give a grand and supper to their guests on the evening preceding the visitors' departure. But this project was unfortunately overturned by the unlooked-for determination of Col Ellsworth to leave for Boston yesterday afternoon. On short notice, however, a collation was prepared by the companies in question, in the large drill room of the Washington Grays, and at 5 P. M. yesterday the Zouaves sat down to their last dinner in New York.

After the collation, Capt. Frank of Company A, made a brief speech, welcoming the guests, thanking them for this visit, and closing with an invocation to his own men for three cheers and a tiger in behalf of the illustrious guests. The three cheers were given with a will, followed a next little thank- you from Col. Ellsworth, and the sharp, exact, one two-three shouts of the Zouaves. Then a little speech about Col. Pinckney; then a little speech by Col. Pinckney; then, rising from the table, general shaking of hands, packing of knapsacks and unstacking of muskets. This was soon announced that the coach-horses from the other regiments were at the door, awaiting the journey to the Navy Yard.

The following detachments composed the escort: special guard—6th Regiment, Company A, Capt. Frank; Company D, Capt. Kellogg; Company E, Capt. Rogers—5th Regiment, Capt. Miller's company; 8th Regiment, Capt. Buck's company; 79th Regiment, Capt. Masson's company. Proceeding down Broadway, the procession escorted reached the Vanderbilt, which runs in connection with the Norwich and Worcester line for Boston, at a few minutes before 6 o'clock. As a pounder was on the wharf—ten guns were fired to signalize their arrival at the pier, eleven at the departure of the boat, and the Zouaves were fairly on their way to the Bitter city.

At Boston they will be the guests of the hospitable Mayor, at a dinner to-morrow to commemorate with that of the ship of the universe. Returning next week to this city, they will be received by the 2d Company of our noble Seventh, and in company with that crack corps will make an excursion to West Point. If the Western Cadets prove the superiority of their discipline to that of the Governmental boys, they may, indeed sit down and weep, like so many Alexanders, that there are no more rivals for them to conquer. Another year, however, will tell another story. The lesson taught by the Zouaves has not fallen unheeded. Already the best drilled corps of the First Division are moving toward the acquirement of the Zouave drill. But, even if in a short time we should succeed in disciplying a whole regiment of proficient Zouaves, to the Chicago Cadets of 1860 must always be given the credit of having first taught the citizen soldiery of the North that change is sometimes improvement.

The Zouaves' Challenge Accepted.

The following we find in the New York *Herald* of the 23d inst.:

We received the published communication yesterday, accepting the challenge of the Zouaves, which we have already published. We hope our Georgetown friends will, if they accept, what they say in this letter, that in the Zouaves, they will find a powerful host.

GEORGETOWN, Co., July 14, 1860.

SIR:—The United States Zouave Cadets of Chicago are aware that they are not best drilled military corps in the United States, and as an evidence of it we challenge the best body in their ability for fifth exhibition to i- at any time they may appoint, in Georgetown or Washington.

This challenge, so vauntingly heralded through your columns and clear; newspapers, especially in the Northwest, is not intended as a boast, but is given in the spirit of a soldier, as infantry and light infantry, according to the established usage in the military world. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, we remain, yours, &c.

Note by Herald.—We shall be left to the competition of the United States Zouave Cadets of Chicago and the school by "augers."

PAUL J. SEMMES, Captain.

My address is Paul J. Semmes, Columbus, Georgia.

Mr. Semmes, in behalf of his company, will accept the challenge, and meet the Columbus Guards, if they desire, at any point named, on the Zouaves' return home; and if the Columbus Guard are decided to be the champions, after a fair trial of skill, the Zouaves will agree to pay all traveling expenses their victors may incur.

Columbus discovered America some years since, and in a somewhat southern latitude. Columbus in the same direction has a discovery in store for the present good year if its "augers" train with our boys. Captain Paul, perhaps, has put his foot in it. Let the drill come off.

INTERRUPTING THE STREET CARS.—There are certainly some persons in Chicago who are desirous of testing in their own experience the question of how far they may legally interrupt the progress of the street cars. This is so much an annoyance to the public that it should for that reason be deprecated, but there are stronger indecencies why all drivers of teams and vehicles should avoid extra interruptions. We have already published the decision by Judge Shaw in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in which the owner of a team which kept slowly on its way, occupying the track in front of the horse-car, was mulcted in heavy damages. There has been less of this in Chicago than in other cities. Our community have come to accept the street cars as a great convenience and public advantage, but it is well that all otherwise disposed be advised that the cars have the right of way and are not to be interrupted or annoyed by parties disposed to hinder and detain them.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Root & Cady send us new music as follows:

"Crystal Spring," Tremolo, composed by L. A. Emery, and published by Russell & Tolman, Boston.

"U. S. Zouave Cadets," with an elegant lithograph title page, composed by A. J. Vass, and published by Root & Cady.

"Star Troupe Waltz," composed by A. H. Fernald, and published by Russell & Tolman, Boston.

EXCURSION TO LAKE FOREST.—The congregation of the South Presbyterian church (late Mr. Henry's) who have so successfully catered to the desires of the public in their annual excursions heretofore held on the 4th of July, will have their third annual excursion on the 26th inst. They will go to Lake Forest this year, and they propose to make it by far the most successful affair of the kind they have ever undertaken. Let the people join.

NEW PUBLICATION.—Messrs. Beadford & Baldwin, newsmen, send us a new volume issued by S. W. Brantley of Philadelphia, "Tenthing of Patriots," just the thing for stump orators in these piping political times.

THE CITY.

Auction Sale this Morning.

Of furniture, carpets, silver plated ware, &c., at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert & Simpson, No. 89 Lake street.

THE ZOUAVES IN GOTHAM.—We learn that the drill at the Academy of Music netted the boys $1,500. Good.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to U. S. Express Company for late files of California papers.

LAKE FOREST.—The examinations at Lake Forest take place to-day. Half fare on the Milwaukee Railroad.

ALMOST FINISHED.—The tall chimney of the Sugar Refinery approaches completion. It is to be 150 feet high.

OUR HOSE SQUADRON.—Twenty-two lower lake vessels were chartered yesterday, all for corn. This will more upwards of three hundred and fifty thousand bushels of that staple.

BRYAN'S MUSIC HALL.—We looked in at this beautiful new structure yesterday. It is making good progress, and will be ready for dedication in about four weeks.

☞ We would call the attention of railroad companies and others needing the use of extensive means, to the advertisement under the head of "Finance," in another column.

ACCIDENT.—A young boy at work in Lamb's mill, on Halsted street, by some means got his arm smashed and mutilated in a fright ul manner with the machinery, on Saturday afternoon.

LIGHT AND TIGHT.—The Police Court dock yesterday showed an array of cases both light and tight. Not a case rose above the dignity of a common drunk.

EXCURSION TO COLD SPRING.—The First Presbyterian Church and Sabbath Schools take their annual excursion to Cold Spring Grove on Saturday.

EXCURSION.—The congregation and Sabbath School of Olivet Presbyterian Church, and the Taylor street Mission Sabbath Schol have their annual excursion to-day.

SHEEPISH.—A day or two since six thousand sheep passed through this city, from Michigan, bound for Iowa. They are a valuable class of emigrants.

THE LINCOLN RANGERS.—The mounted Wide Awakes were out in force last evening for a parade without music through our principal streets. It was their first turn out in the saddle.

NEEDS ATTENDING TO.—West Randolph street needs attending to in divers places along side the railroad tracks where deep gullies exist fatal to wagon wheels and a fertile source of profanity.

EDUCATIONAL.—D. S. Wentworth the Principal of Scammon Public School in this city is to deliver the annual lecture before the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association on the 31st inst., at Milwaukee.

HOME AGAIN.—We were glad to welcome home again yesterday Alderman J. D. Ward, fresh from the gulches and diggings of the auriferous regions that lie about Pike's Peak. For Mr. Ward's account, they are not all that lie about Pike's Peak either.

HURRY THEM UP.—The Monroe and Dearborn street improvements are sadly tardy. Here in a few weeks we are to have a splendid Post Office, which, from present appearances, can only be reached by mules and flatboats when the rainy season sets in.

THE CITY.—Matters about town are dull as reflected by our home column. It is the very apogee of the busy season. Lake steam ers announced that the corn-carriers from the other regions were at the door, awaiting the journey to the Seaboard.

The following detachments composed the escort: special guard—5th Regiment, Company A, Capt. Frank; Company D, Capt. Kellogg; Company E, Capt. Rogers—5th Regiment, Capt. Miller's company; 8th Regiment, Capt. Buck's company; 79th Regiment, Capt. Masson's company. Proceeding down Broadway, the procession escorted reached the Vanderbilt, which runs in connection with the Norwich and Worcester line for Boston, at a few minutes before 6 o'clock. As a pounder was on the wharf—ten guns were fired to signalize their arrival at the pier, eleven at the departure of the boat, and the Zouaves were fairly on their way to the Bitter city.

A SABBATH SCHOOL FOLK RAISING.—Yesterday afternoon at the corner of Erie and North Wells street, the first flag staff, 120 feet high, was raised amid appropriate rejoicings. It is to carry the banner of the Erie street Mission School, S. Lockwood Brown, Superintendent.

LIGHTNING.—On Friday night a barn belonging to Mr. Otis, a milkman, near Carville, was struck, and two cows were killed.

The house of Dr. Dodge, on Harrison, near the corner of Clark street, was also struck by lightning, but sustained no damage worth mentioning.

BURGLARY.—The fruit store of Messrs Marsh & Kidder, on Washington, near Clark street, was entered on Saturday night or Sunday morning. The thieves gained entrance by placing a ladder to a ventilator over a door in the rear of the store. Fifty pennies was all they obtained.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was delicious. A fresh pure breeze blew in from the lake all day. Spring and fall apparel was simply comfortable, and holders of linen suits had no call for the same. The ice cream and soda men are the least happy of any class at such a state of facts, but where will you find finer weather?

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held on Sunday on the body of an infant daughter of Mr. Fern, on the corner of Wells and Hill streets. An examination of the facts showed that she came to her death from dropsy on the brain induced by a fall some three weeks ago.

THE JAIL.—There are forty-two inmates now in our jail. The most noted is the murderer McKee. He has been hydropathically treated for his turns of violent insanity, and with appar nt benefit. He has recently chosen to "draw it mild" and save a ducking. The man is a marvel and a study, but must not be at large again in any event.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A CHICAGO GOLD HUNTER.—The Denver City *Herald* says that on the 10th inst., the express bound East, wh n about fifty miles from that city, was upset in a creek which had been swollen by the recent rains. A span of mules was drowned, and the only passenger, Mr. James E. Lyon, of Chicago, came near sharing the same fate.

THE WIDE AWAKES.—The Wide Awakes were out in full blaze and full ranks last night. On the West Side, the West wing of the organization made the tour of the residences of leading Republicans of that Division.

The South Side Wide Awakes met at their rooms and marched to the German Republican Pic nic in the North Division.

LINCOLN vs. DOUGLAS—NINE AGAINST NINE.—The Lincoln members of the Excelsior Base Ball Club have challenged the Douglasites of the same Club, to a base ball match, to take place to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, at the corner of Ann and Lake streets. We have no authority for saying that the event of this match will decide the Presidential contest, but it will be a spirited affair on both sides.

BEWARE.—In these days beware of sudden changes of temperature, of unripe fruit, green apples and other incentives to bowel complaints, of doing anything rash because times are dull, of running in debt because you are out of funds, of basing much cash expectation on your bills receivable, of mosquitoes, just now coming in season, of duns never out of season, of going to country pic-nics in an opera full dress, of getting over heated and in a hurry these warm days, of sun stroke, of ice water, of taking the second piece of pie your land-lady offers you, of betting at election, of joining a military company, of burning fluid.

FLIGHTLY DISINTERESTED.—The *Evening Journal* from a dullness in the dearth of news we have fully shared, comes out slightly diabolical, and pitches in (or what it terms "Muscular Christianity." It urges the example of Peter Cartwright who "pounded the Gross of God" into a pugnacious blacksmith, and calls on our clergymen to "cultivate their muscle."

This only be all right and disinterested and proper, but we are suspicious that our neighbor is mischievously inclined to incite the clergy to a row, and then write it up, how the Rev. Mr. Blank meeting Brother Dash on the bridge, hit him on the bridge of his nose, thus carrying out an argument of muscle began on a previous interview. Or perhaps the "local's" design is to waken an emulation among our parishes and profit thereby in his city column, in expatiating on the feat that the church of St. Sanboring beats its pastor among the hearty weights and with the Sexton as bottle holder is prepared to settle all discussion a la Peter,—not Peter whose interview with the high priest's servant gave origin to the phrase "Lend me your ears," —but Peter Cartwright.

Our Canadian Visitors.

By the Michigan Central Railroad train last night from Detroit will arrive an excursion made up of the leading citizens of Canada invited by some of our railroad managers to visit the West. The company is to be composed of the Mayors and other principal officers of all the cities on the line of the Grand Trunk and the Great Western Railways, between Quebec and Detroit. The Canadian press will be very largely represented. Several members of the Canadian Parliament have accepted invitations to the excursion, and Sir Allan McNab and other distinguished gentlemen are expected.

The party will leave to-morrow morning for Cairo, by the Illinois Central Railroad, and extend their trip some forty miles into Missouri, on the Cairo and Fulton road. Returning, they will take the main line of the Iowa Central for Dubuque, and extend their excursion on the Dubuque and Pacific road some eighty miles into the heart of Iowa. The Burlington and Quincy and several other roads have united in the invitation, and two weeks at least will be spent by a majority of the party, in seeing the Great West.

This excursion has been most happily planned —and while on the Illinois Central we presume will be under the direction of J. B. Austin, Esq. of the Land Department.

Press & Tribune.
TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1860.

A SWIFT WITNESS.

We find the following in Senator Douglas' recent campaign speech at Boston:

"For the last few years, the whole time of Congress has been employed in the discussion of the slavery question, to the exclusion of the important business affecting the whole country. (1.) Whenever you ask your representatives why they did not revise the revenue system, in order to defray the expenses of the government, without borrowing twenty millions of dollars a year, they tell you they had not time. The whole time was occupied in the discussion of slavery, and there was no time to raise money to pay your honest debts. (2.) When you ask your representatives why it is that the Pacific Railroad has not been made, you are told that there was no time, because the slavery question absorbed the entire session of Congress. (3.) When you ask your representatives why it is that the mail system has not been reformed and carried on with vigor throughout the country, you are told that the bill was lost for want of time. (4.) When you ask why it is that you have no overland mail route to the Pacific, and no steam lines, you are told that the slavery question occupied the whole session, and the bills were lost for want of time. (5.) Thus you find that all the great measures which affect the commercial interests, the shipping interests, the manufacturing interests, the industrial interests of the country, have been lost for want of time. (6.) My fellow citizens, there never will be time to perform the duties for which the government was made, unless you banish forever the slavery question from the halls of Congress, and remand it to the people of each State and each Territory, according to the platform of the Democratic party."

Mr. Douglas is a swift witness to his own condemnation. His remarks constitute one of the best Republican arguments that has been put forth since the nomination of Lincoln. We proceed to notice them in the order in which they are numbered above.

I. "Whenever you ask your representatives why they did not revise the revenue system in order to defray the expenses of the Government, without borrowing twenty millions of dollars a year, they tell you they had not time. The whole time was occupied in the discussion of slavery." At the last session of Congress the Republicans in the House of Representatives *did* revise the revenue system in order to defray the expenses of the Government without borrowing twenty millions of dollars a year, but *Senator Douglas* was too busy discussing the slavery question to give his influence or even his vote for the measure! The bill passed the House by a large majority, and was defeated by the Democrats in the Senate—by the opposition of some, and by the pre-occupation of others with the nigger question. Mr. Douglas was found in the latter category. He could "find no time" to attend to the revenue system.

II. "When you ask your representatives why it is that the Pacific Railroad has not been made, you were told that there was no time, because the slavery question had absorbed the entire session of Congress. The Republicans in the House of Representatives did essay, earnestly and manfully, to pass a Pacific Railroad bill at the last session of Congress. They were thwarted at every point by the Democracy, some of whom were Mr. Douglas' peculiar friends! Did Douglas himself display any zeal for the measure? No.—He was too busy discussing Sedition Laws and the various phases of the slavery question.

III. "When you ask your representatives why it is that your mail system has not been reformed and carried on with vigor throughout the country, you are told that the bill was lost for the want of time." Good again.—"The bill" which Mr. Douglas talks of was prepared and carried through the House of Representatives by the Republicans, *in opposition to the votes of the five Douglas members from Illinois!* Mr. Douglas was too much occupied discussing the slavery question to give it any assistance, and all his friends voted squarely against it. It was finally defeated by Democratic votes in the Senate—Douglas himself not voting for it at all! He was doubtless preparing a new speech or magazine article on the "everlasting nigger question."

IV. "When you ask why it is that you have no overland mail route to the Pacific, and no steam lines, you are told that the slavery question occupied the whole session and that the bills were lost for want of time." Both measures were carried through the House by the Republicans and were defeated by the Democracy in the Senate. Mr. Douglas was so busy discussing the slavery question.

V. "Thus you find that all the great measures which affect the commercial interests, the shipping interests, the manufacturing interests, the industrial interests of the country have been lost for want of time." This is rather the coolest thing of all. A single debate on the slavery question, initiated by Mr. Douglas on the 23d of February and mostly carried on by himself, filled forty columns of the *Globe*. Another speech of his in May occupied two days in delivery. Another (on the Sedition Law) consumed the better part of two different days. Another, (his wanton and disreputable attack on Senator Seward) filled six or eight columns of the *Globe*. In short, he occupied about three times as much of the public attention in discussing the slavery question during the last session of Congress as any other member!

VI. "My fellow citizens, there never will be time to perform the duties for which the government was made, unless you banish forever the slavery question from the halls of Congress and remand it to the people of each State and each Territory according to the platform of the Democratic party." In 1852 the platform of the Democratic party declared that they would "resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of "the slavery question, under whatever shape "or color the attempt may be made." One year and a half after the adoption of the platform, this Douglas set about repealing the Missouri Compromise, and by that act laid the foundation of all the slavery agitation which has followed. Was there ever impudence like this, which he now puts on before the good people of Boston? Where else is it to be found?

SOUTHERN REASONS FOR SUPPORTING DOUGLAS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Southern Confederacy*, the principal organ in that State of the Douglasites, has recently given its reasons for supporting Douglas for the Presidency, and as they will doubtless interest the Douglas men in this State, we copy them for their especial edification. We quote:

1. We believe by the election of Stephen A. Douglas, that the present Union would be perpetuated through all [time?] and *without his election that it will crumble into small particles.* Therefore, we desire his election.

This, as it stands, seems well enough; but the same number of the paper from which we quote, contains the editor's political creed, in which he declares that unless the neutrality laws, the compromise measures of 1850, and all subsequent compromises, are repealed, and the restrictions upon the African Slave Trade are removed, he is emphatically and unequivocally for disunion. He of course believes that Mr. Douglas will "perpetuate the present Union through all time," in the manner in which he indicates, and therefore desires his election. We quote again:

2. We believe that the neutrality laws, *the compromise measures of 1850, and all subsequent compromises, were unjust to the South*, and that by the election of *Mr. Douglas a policy will be inaugurated* by which the South will be placed upon an equal footing with her sister sections. Therefore we advocate his election.

3. Mr. Douglas saw the injustice of the Missouri compromise to the South, hence through his instrumentality it was repealed, and *Slavery extended from 36 degrees 30 minutes to the 38th parallel north latitude. Therefore we advocate his election.*

4. *We are an out-and-out advocate for the re-opening of the African Slave Trade;* for the reason that if we had more negroes the South could now and then admit new Slave States, and *we would hear less about Squatter Sovereignty*, and there would be no de[mand] for Congressional protection. Besides, another very great reason why we are for repealing all restrictions upon the African Slave Trade is, that under the existing statute a slaveholder is stigmatized as a "*pirate*," when these very "*pirates*" not only feed, clothe, and christianize a heathen race, but from the products arising from the labor of these slaves bought by these "*pirates*," the world is clothed and fed. Commerce, the arts and sciences flourish. All, all, we say, from the impetus of slave labor. And should the slaveholders of the South, or their ancestry, who were slave traders, be denominated "*pirates?*" We believe in the statesmanship of Mr. Douglas, his foresight, his judgment, *and that by his election, justice and equity will be meted out to every section. Hence we advocate his election.*

These are the grounds on which Mr. Douglas' organs at the South advocate his election to the Presidency. So far as they go, they are in strict accordance with the openly avowed sentiments of his associate on the ticket—Herschel V. Johnson—that gentleman holding, in addition to the foregoing, that the laborers of the country [illegible] should be owned by the capitalists of the country.

How these are very different from the reasons put forth by Northern journals for supporting Douglas. The latter constantly hold him up as the most determined foe of disunion, slavery-extension and the revival of the African slave trade. The question arises, Who is cheated? When Douglas was swearing at the North that "the Missouri Compromise was akin to the Constitution," and the North kept him in office, who was cheated then? When the Baltimore Convention, in 1852, resolved that the Democratic party would "resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question," and in less than two years thereafter, by repealing the Missouri Compromise, evoked such an agitation as the country had never before witnessed, and the final result of which we have not yet seen. Who was cheated then? In all the legislation of the country on the slavery question, the South has never yet been cheated. Every voter in the Free States who feels the slightest inclination to support Douglas, should read the above frank avowals of his organs in the South, and remember that the history of the party warrants the belief that they are not made without sufficient authority.

CENSUS OF 1860—WESTERN CITIES.

In a fortnight more the census of the West will be taken, and many people will be disappointed at the figures that will be exhibited. This will be particularly the case in the towns and cities. The falling off from previous calculations will astonish many sanguine individuals. The West, as a whole, will be a million, at least, below the numbers usually assigned to it. And it is probable that the Eastern States will foot up considerably higher than has generally been anticipated.

The truth is, there has been, comparatively speaking, but little increase of population in any of the Western States since August, 1857. The commercial crash of that year, arrested the emigration that was pouring into the West from Europe and the Eastern and Southeastern States, in a prodigious flood. Tens of thousands of new comers, finding themselves out of employment or bankrupt, and all kinds of business prostrated, hastily beat a retreat, and returned whence they came. The hard times has checked European emigration to the West. Most of that which arrives on our shores find employment in the Eastern States, where the demand for labor is good, in consequence of returning prosperity. Very little of the foreign emigration of this season has found its way to this section, but has been absorbed in the cities and towns of the seaboard and manufacturing districts.

The population of Chicago has been estimated at 130,000 by some and by others as high as 140,000. Previous to the election last March 120,000 was the estimate of the best informed persons. But the remarkably large vote cast at that election, led many to suppose that the population had been underrated. The number of votes polled was 18,818, which at the ratio of seven inhabitants to one voter would give a population of 131,726. But the ratio of seven to one will prove too high, as the Marshall informs us that the population of Chicago is more likely to fall under 120,000 than to go over it. The cause of the enormous vote of last Spring can be accounted for by an inspection of the facts. In the first place, there were over 2,500 naturalization papers taken out; secondly, there were extensive Democratic colonizations from the surrounding country; thirdly, excitement ran high, and every man voted. Three years ago there was in Chicago a large "floating population." Hundreds and thousands of laborers, artizans and speculators, flocked here, attracted by the plentifulness of money and the demands of trade. But the business paralysis that followed drove most of them to seek subsistence elsewhere. A great many of the floating population, have gone away this season; some to Pike's Peak; others South; others into the country, while the arrivals have been light. There is less building and less public improvements going on than in any year for the last half dozen. Property holders are taking a rest. Settling up old scores and getting ready for a fresh start, is the order of the day.

The vast railroad system of the West was built between the years 1850 and 1857. Within that brief period more than 9,000 miles were constructed west of the Ohio river, giving employment to regiments of laborers, and causing hundreds of towns and villages to spring forth as if by magic. Chicago was the focal point of one-fourth of the whole Western system, and consequently was enormously stimulated in business and population. People rushed hither from all quarters of the Union and Europe. Hence we find the population of this city mounting up from 29,000 in 1850 to 80,000 in 1855, and it was probably 100,000 when the crash came in 1857, which arrested railroad building, shut up machine shops, closed manufactories, discharged laborers and mechanics, and exploded speculators. Between 1850 and 1857, not less than eight millions of dollars per year were sent from the East and expended in this State in the building of railroads and their equipments. Is it then a marvel that immigration should fall off when railroad building terminated?

But if Chicago will not mark as high on the census lists as people had imagined, some may derive consolation in the equal disappointment of their neighbors. Neither Cincinnati nor St. Louis will begin to realize the estimates of their newspapers and real estate dealers. The Cincinnatians have been insisting upon it that they numbered 250,000. "They would not fall a single cat." But the U. S. Marshall informs them that he cannot find more than 165,000 inhabitants within their borders. Here is a fall of 85,000 from the computation which will certainly counterbalance the over-estimate of ten to twenty thousand made by sanguine people of this city. St. Louis, too, has been claiming 180,000, but we hear that 145,000 will absorb about all the residents of that ambitious city. We suspect that Louisville will not realize the 100,000 she has been asserted to contain by considerable. Nor is it unlikely that the 75,000 so confidently proclaimed by Milwaukee may shrink into the neighborhood of 55,000, under the inexorable manipulation of the census-takers. Toledo, Detroit, Indianapolis, Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Keokuk and other Western cities, are all likely to suffer disappointment in respect to their numerical greatness.

An Offer.

We are authorized to pay the Douglas organ of this city the usual price for publishing articles in reading matter, if it will insert among its news items the report of Herschel V. Johnson, its candidate for Vice President, to the Georgia Democratic Convention on the 4th of June last, with the names attached, and a brief introductory statement of the circumstances under which it was prepared. The party who makes this offer has waited for some weeks to see that document in that paper, regarding it as essential to a full understanding of Mr. Johnson's claims upon Northern Democratic support. Of course, this proposition will be promptly accepted.—*Toledo Blade.*

Somebody should try a similar experiment with the Chicago *Times*. We have been unable, as yet, to induce that journal to make even the faintest allusion to this important document, only six weeks old, bearing the signature of the Douglasite candidate for the Vice Presidency. Neither will that journal publish Mr. Johnson's views in favor of a slave code for the Territories, in favor of disunion if a slave code is not conceded, and in favor of the capital of the country owning the labor of the country. Will not somebody bribe the *Times* to ventilate the opinions of its own candidate?

A GREAT MASS MEETING AT LINCOLN'S HOME.—Arrangements have been made for a grand mass meeting of the Republicans of Illinois, at Springfield, on the 8th of August, the occasion of the re-assembling of the State Convention to nominate a Lieutenant Governor.

A wigwam that will accommodate 25,000 people, is in preparation, and the following gentlemen are announced as speakers: Senator Trumbull, Tom Corwin, [illegible] B. Dodge, D. K. Carter, Schuyler Colfax, Caleb B. Smith, Edward Bates, Frank Blair, Carl Schurz, Richard Yates, Leonard Swett, and several others.

Let all the counties organize delegations to go to the home of Old Abe on the 8th of August, and have a good time generally.

☞ The *Worcester Spy* quotes the following passage from Mr. Douglas' New Orleans speech of 1858:

"*Slaves are regarded as property, and are placed on equal footing with all other property. Hence the owner of slaves—the same as the owner of any other species of property—has a right to remove to any Territory, and carry his property with him.*"

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—A friend writing us a business letter from Jefferson County (Egypt), gives us the following encouraging statement of the progress of Republicanism in that county:

MOUNT VERNON (Ill.), July 16, 1860.—In 1856 there were but 50 Republicans in this county. There are now 400 votes for Lincoln and Hamlin, and we want to increase it 400 more by the time the November struggle reaches us. In short, we want to redeem Egypt from the curse of this drunken Democracy. P.

DUPAGE COUNTY.—The Republican Congressional Convention of DuPage County met at Danby on Saturday, and instructed their delegates to the Dixon Convention to vote for Hon. J. F. Farnsworth.

VIIth CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democratic Convention of the VIIth District, held at Vandalia last Wednesday, nominated J. C. Robinson, the present Representative, as a candidate for Congress.

Vth CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Quincy *Whig and Republican* of Saturday hoists the name of Capt. BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS of Quincy, as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Vth District. Captain Prentiss served in the Mexican war as Adjutant to the lion-hearted Hardin, and is a gallant, sagacious and noble-hearted gentleman. He is a first-class public speaker.

McDONOUGH COUNTY.—Charles B. Hewes of Macomb, finding himself published as an assistant marshal for a Douglas ratification meeting, announces through the Pontiac *Sentinel* that he does not run in that crowd, and trusts the Douglasites will not hereafter use his name, without his consent. Mr. E. Hutton of Burnsville, hearing it announced in Democratic quarters that he had gone over to Douglas, deems it incumbent upon him to announce that he has done no such thing, and don't think of doing so.

UNION COUNTY.—Says the Jonesboro *Gazette*, the Breckinridge organ in "Lower Egypt:"

"It may be set down as a fixed fact, that the ticket of the National Democracy is largely in advance of all others in Union county. From the hills and hollows, from the most distant parts of the county, in fact from every precinct, we hear the cheering news that the Old Guard have put on their armor and are zealously engaged in doing good service for Breckinridge and Lane. Our friends may confidently set down old Union as all right, and she will give the National Democratic ticket an enlarged majority, that will at once assure the nigger equality party and their allies that their sectional fence is not high or strong enough to prevent us making a wide Lane through it, on our march to victory."

XIXth SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—E. Z. Ryan is the Democratic candidate for Senator in the 19th District, composed of the counties of Clark, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, Lawrence and Crawford. Greenbury Wright is his Republican opponent.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—The Republicans in Crawford county, to the number of TWO THOUSAND, assembled in Hutsonville on Saturday week. The enthusiasm was unbounded. Excellent, telling speeches were made by William Harrow and C. M. Allen, Esqrs.

IId CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, INDIANA.—The Republicans of the IId Congressional District of Indiana held a Convention at Salem on Thursday last, and resolved not to make any nomination for Congress. It is understood that John S. Davis, Esq., of Floyd county, will be the candidate by general consent. He is the strongest man in the District, and will add strength to the Republican State ticket.

—Gen. Milton Stapp, well known to the old citizens of Indiana, who has been living in Texas for a few years, informs his friends that he has declared for Lincoln and Hamlin in spite of the latitude he finds himself in.

—It is understood that the contest in the Third Congressional District of New York, will be resumed this fall between General Walbridge and Mr. Sickles. Both parties have addressed circular letters to their friends, and private meetings have been held already to further the matter.

CALUMET.—There is a good work going on in this locality as will be seen from the following letter:

LA PORTE, Ind., July 21, 1860.—There was a grand rally of the Republicans yesterday at Calumet, Porter county, where was raised a handsome pole of 100 feet in height, and a beautiful flag was thrown to the breeze and dedicated to Lincoln and Hamlin. This place has heretofore been claimed as impregnable, and the very Gibraltar of Democracy, but recently gratifying changes have taken place, several Democrats having abandoned their old pro slavery associates and placed their names to a Republican Club, which is organized here and doing a good work.

Our worthy Representative in the Congress of the U. S., the Hon. Schuyler Colfax was present and gave us one of his telling speeches, which was warmly applauded by cheers and huzzas from the assembled multitude and although his speech was lengthy, (about 3½ hours), yet whenever he talked of closing, the audience with one accord would sing out, "Go on, go on," so strong a hold has he upon the affections of our people, that they were hardly willing he should close at all. There is in this gentleman a straightforward honesty of purpose, with a determination to redeem his pledges, which in these days of political degeneracy, is so rare that it need astonish no one that the people of the 9th Congressional District are so irresistibly drawn to his support. Although the Democracy have nominated their strongest man, (the Hon. Charles W. Cathcart,) we expect to increase his majority very materially on the 2d Tuesday of October next.

—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* having given a political classification of the papers in that State, says:

"It will be seen by the above list that Bell and Everett have nearly twice as many newspaper supporters in Alabama as Douglas, and that Breckinridge and Lane six times as many papers as Douglas—nearly four times as many as Bell and Everett, and more than twice as many as Bell and Douglas combined."

—The Cleveland *Democrat* states that Daniel P. Leadbetter, Ex-Member of Congress, of Holmes county, has come out for Breckinridge and Lane. The same paper says W. H. Safford, the Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor last year, has done the same.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (OHIO) DEMOCRACY.—The Columbus *City Fact* (Bell and Everett paper) says:

"In this county (Franklin) we find that a majority of the old school of the Democracy are Breckinridge men, and will vote that ticket at the November election. If the leaders of the party are as active as the friends of Douglas, we would not be surprised if Breckinridge and Lane should get as many votes in this county as Douglas and Johnson. We are assured by good authority that there are over four hundred men in this city now known to be steadfast friends of Breckinridge and Lane."

VIIth CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, INDIANA.—The Democracy of the VIIth District of Indiana met at Terre Haute on Thursday last, and nominated D. W. Voorhees, the United States District Attorney for Congress. It is understood that Judge D. R. Eckles, will be the National Democratic candidate against Voorhees.

—Douglas, in his letter of acceptance, eulogizes the Compromise of 1850. Johnson, on the other hand, speaks of these Compromises as "a base surrender." If the things themselves are "base," those that made them are "base" also. Johnson is therefore now identified with the leading promoter of a "base" scheme, and Douglas is running with the man who denounced him for it.

LINCOLN ACCESSIONS IN OHIO.—The Portage County *Democrat* announces that the Hon. R. A. Gillette, Postmaster of Ravenna, upon hearing of the disruption of the Democratic party in Baltimore, and the nomination of two Presidential tickets, immediately declared his purpose to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. Mr. G. has long been an active, influential, and acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in Portage county, and has been a Democratic member of the Ohio Senate from the Portage, &c., district.

The *Democrat* also learns with great pleasure that David Fenton, Esq., of Mantua, one of the most intelligent, and long one of the leading and one of the most influential Democrats of that township, has declared his purpose to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. The *Democrat* correctly remarks, that thousands of such patriotic and intelligent gentlemen are now taking their stand in the ranks of the Republican party.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Francis W. Kellogg, M. C., of Michigan, was in town yesterday. Mr. Kellogg was originally from Brecksville, in this county, where he pounded a lapstone. In the contest of 1840 he was persuaded to make a speech, and succeeded so well that he was always counted upon to tell stories and talk politics at the political meetings. Many Clevelanders will remember his speaking in the log houses and the glorious songs he used to sing.—*Cleveland Leader.*

PENNSYLVANIA FOR LINCOLN.—Prominent Democratic politicians from Pennsylvania, says the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, assert that Lincoln will carry that State by a decided popular majority. Of course he will.

Every one concurs in this. No one but Abraham Lincoln can be elected by the people. The efforts of the "ring'd, streaked and speckled" gentlemen who wish to throw the election into the House, are nothing more nor less than conspiracies against the people.

GOV. SEWARD IN WISCONSIN.—It will be seen by the following letter from Gov. Seward that he will visit Wisconsin and address the people of that State, during the present canvass:

AUBURN, N. Y., June 28th, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:—So long as I may live I shall cherish, in my heart of hearts, the memories of the kindnesses of the Republican people of Wisconsin.

It will be a more serious disappointment to me than to them, if I fail to meet them, or at least some of them, during the present season, and inform myself of the rapid growth and development of their noble State.

I know that they will not doubt the earnestness with which I look to them to vindicate the principles and policy of the Republican party, by their support of Lincoln and Hamlin, its chosen and worthy representatives. If there shall seem to be any need of it, I will cheerfully speak to them in that behalf. But I want a little time to repair wastes after an absence of eighteen months from home—a little time to bring up arrears of correspondence with friends who are as patient with my seeming neglect, as they are generous in their confidence.

After these things are done, I hope to look into the Northwest. Faithfully your friend,

WM. H. SEWARD.

The Lincoln and Hamlin Club, Beloit, Wis.

DOUGLAS FIZZLE IN MINNESOTA.—The Douglas club of St. Anthony made a rush for a "big time" last evening. Stanchfield's Hall and the "Cornet Band" were engaged, and the supporters of the "creeper" were exhorted to turn out and create a "sensation." At the hour named, about fifteen Democrats and as many Republicans were present, and after waiting in vain for recruits, the Band was dismissed. Finally, Dr. Boutellier, who avowed himself in favor of free discussion, said he would like to hear from the Breckinridge men who were present, whereupon Councillor Lochren walked into the Douglasites in a speech which made them squirm like single worms on a fish hook. When Lochren got through, the Douglas men fell sick, and wanted to go home immediately, which they did. The meeting was a perfect fizzle.—*Minneapolis News.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a neutral paper, in regard to the condition of parties in Philadelphia, says:

"The Lincoln men have displayed a wonderful amount of activity in getting up scores upon scores of "Wide Awake" and similar Clubs. The members are admirably drilled; their uniform is showy, and always looks well in a parade. They have decidedly taken the lead in the work of thorough organization, and we fancy that their labors will toil well at the polls.

IOWA.—Hon. James Grant of Davenport, who was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by the recent Democratic State Convention, has declined the honor.

The Crops, Politics, Etc.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MOLINE, July 21, 1860.

A ride over any of our great railway thoroughfares will convince any one of the immense resources of our Northwest, and of the prodigious amount of grain that will soon be *en route* for the East via. your city. Arriving at Rock Island and Davenport one is struck at once by seeing two large places, so near each other, showing so much of taste and energy as they do, and yet seemingly at an almost stagnation. The streets are (to use a Carlylism) "silent, muffled, ominous." The people, and by that I mean the working classes, are out of town, not summering at Nahant or Saratoga, but hard at work aiding the farmers to gather in their almost fabulous stores of golden grain. Wages are at high rates—$2 25 per day being paid in many instances, yet hands are wanted in still greater numbers. Twenty miles back from Davenport, in Iowa, I am told that the scarcity of laborers is extreme, and that the grain is suffering in consequence. I was glad to see you urging the masses of strong-handed idlers in your city to be off, for work and good wages.

As to politics, what, with the intense heat and business calls, people seem not in political mood. Yet in this section one feeling seems predominant. In conversing with a large number of people I have found but very few Douglas men. The expression of sentiment seems almost unanimous for "the Tall Chief of the Prairies." You may expect a good report and a strong Lincoln majority from Rock Island County. Next Saturday there is to be a Lincoln pole-raising at Hampton, seven miles from this place, and a good time is expected. Let the good cause go on.

As soon as the harvest duties are over a little you may expect to hear that the people of this section are moving, and that too *with a will*. It will be a movement of the people, not of the demagogues. There is a strong enthusiasm for Lincoln, the man of the people, that will find vent and demonstration as soon as they are at comparative leisure. And when the people move demagogues may well begin to tremble. The good cause is now leavening and will work out in the shape of a Republican majority that will make Douglas open his eyes to find his power and prestige gone, and himself up Salt River. Yours for the right, W. E. C.

The Slavery Question to be put out of Politics, and How.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

There is a calm assurance in an American demagogue, a quiet reliance upon the ignorance, stupidity, indifference or corruption of the people on whom he operates, which can be paralleled in no other country. Of American demagogues the most distinguished of his class in these particulars, the man who is most indifferent about what he says if he can make it serve his immediate purposes, and the man who presumes most upon the ignorance and thoughtlessness of the great mass of society, is Stephen A. Douglas, at this present speaking stumping New England for the Presidency.

We may add, further, that one of the most remarkable displays of his superlative assurance and presumption may be found in the speech he delivered in Boston on Tuesday night in the course of which he said:

"For years the slavery question has excluded other matters of national importance from Congress. If you ask your representatives why measures were not taken to increase the revenue, instead of authorizing a loan, the response is that there was no time to do it—no time to pay your honest debts. If you ask why there is no Pacific Railroad, why there is no overland mail route, and no mail steamers, you are told that there was no time to attend to these matters. The slavery question occupied all of the time. Thus the commercial, shipping, agricultural and manufacturing interest are neglected for want of time, because of the slavery question. There never will be time, unless you banish the slavery question from the halls of Congress, and refer it back to the people according to the platform of the Democratic party."

Of course the speaker must have assumed that his hearers and readers had forgotten that he had been for ten years and more the most active minister to slavery agitation in Congress; that he contrived and negotiated the plan for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that he was one of the very first to take what he deemed the short cut to the Presidency, showing that in devotion and servility to the slavery interest he stood, like Saul in Israel, a head and shoulders above all his countrymen. He must have assumed that this was all forgotten, or never known, or if known and remembered, that very few of the New England people really felt as they professed to feel in regard to it, and that it was merely an accident that Massachusetts sent a man of Charles Sumner's political opinions to the United States Senate, instead of one who would stand quietly by and see another senator like Charles Sumner beaten over the head and nearly killed by a ruffian, while discharging his official duty.

But though it is the psychological peculiarity of demagogues to suppose everybody as indifferent in matters of principle as they are themselves, and a great deal less intelligent, their actions are not on that account less worthy of being watched, nor their utterances of being studied. Their instincts for the detection of a change in the currents of public opinion are wonderfully acute, and that point of view this speech of Douglas is significant.

He has discovered that the negro strain which he and his partisans have been playing so long is no longer a "dulcem melody," at least in the Northern States, and that the slavery question must be put out of politics. In this he is undoubtedly correct. And so it will be, but not by him or such as he. So long as the slaveholding interest can make or mar the fortunes of a politician; so long as its alliance is deemed essential to every man who aspires to a political career, so long the slavery agitation will be the most prominent feature of American politics. Every aspirant for federal honors will do just as Pierce and Douglas and Buchanan did, contrive some scheme by which to prove, each, that his devotion to slavery surpasses that of his competitors. All the slavery agitation in the country, since the annexation of Texas, has had just this origin and no other. But for the struggles of men like Pierce, Douglas, and Buchanan, and such as they, to do something to concentrate upon themselves the support of the pro-slavery power in the country which has always moved as a unit, and by its unity held the balance of power in the nation, none of the slavery issues which have made so much bad blood in the country, during the past ten years, could have become primary questions. They would have dragged along like the Pacific Railroad or the tariff question, and finally have received such disposition as would have satisfied the country without any excitement in any quarter.

It is obvious, therefore, that until this charm, which is supposed to invest slavery in America, is broken; until a President is once chosen in defiance of it; until politicians see that they can reach high honors by deserving them, and without joining the servile crew who believe that friends of freedom can never recover power in this country, because their efforts have been so frequently and uniformly baffled; until the federal government receives a northern exposure, and its patronage is one of the recognised rewards of devotion to the cause of freedom as it has been hitherto for devotion to the interests of slavery, it will be impossible to accomplish what Mr. Douglas professes to have so much at heart, but which he has done more than anybody else to thwart, expel the slavery question from politics. It is only by electing a Republican President and dissipating the faith which is still felt in the extreme southern federal policy, that the motive for forcing slavery issues can be removed, and with the motive the nuisance itself.

Should either of the other candidates be chosen, it would prove nothing against the popular policy of courting the South, on the contrary, it would discourage the most hopeful from further efforts to rescue the federal government from the control of the southern capitalists.

☞ "*Momus*," the comic pictorial paper which tried to be the American *Punch*, has already been abandoned. It was started by an English proprietor, illustrated by English artists, and edited by the best wits, English and American, which it could call to its aid. It was first published about three months since, as a daily, then changed to a weekly issue, and has now "caved" entirely. It was, on the whole, the best comic paper we ever had. "*Vanity Fair*," was good through a few numbers, but lacks, lately, that essential ingredient in a witty periodical—wit.

FOR LINCOLN.—The Philadelphia *News*, the old Whig organ which has the largest circulation of any paper in Pennsylvania, comes out very emphatically for Lincoln. The *News* at the last election, supported Mr. Fillmore.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

Possible Exile of Pius the IXth to the Island of Sardinia.

[Turin Correspondence of the London Times, July 8.]

I hear from the very best sources that a person of high rank, just on his return from Paris, who saw the Emperor Napoleon at Fontainebleau, related that his monarch had expressed himself, in the most unequivocal and positive terms, "that it had become a matter of necessity that both the Bourbon of Naples and the Pontiff of Rome should decamp." The Emperor added that it was possible the Pope might inhabit the island of Sardinia, with the nominal sovereignty over the island, but allowing it the full enjoyment of its present institutions. The Pope would enjoy a civil list of 10,000,000f., of which 5,000,000f. would be contributed by France, the rest by other Catholic states.

My informant added, that both the court and the whole population of France are in a state of the greatest indignation on account of the cowardly outrage to which their representative, Baron Brenier, had been subjected in the streets of Naples. That the Emperor expressed himself in the above language I have no reason to doubt. To what extent his words conveyed his own real secret intentions and resolutions, and to what extent his will may be taken as the last decree of fate, time will in all probability soon reveal. The real fact is, perhaps, that European public opinion is driving Napoleon III beyond all his original plans. The Emperor professed the utmost admiration for Garibaldi's past exploits, and said France would never be a hindrance to the furtherance of that hero's future achievements.

What Has He Done?

From the Kansas Chief.

We will give a "pretty thing" to any rampant Douglas man who will point us to a single act of any consequence performed by Douglas during the session of Congress just closed. Take any question of importance to the people, upon which an issue can be made, and upon which a first-class statesman ought to occupy a firm, open, unequivocal stand, and show where Douglas has spoken or voted for or against it. He has kept mum, with an eye single to the Presidency.

When the Senate Committees were being reconstructed in such a manner, and for such a purpose, that any Senator with a spark of manliness, independence or dignity would have been there, and made himself heard—in other words, when the Senate was heaping insult and indignity upon Douglas—where was he? He had the *pleurisy*.

When the death of Broderick was announced—the man who had died fighting Douglas' battles—when tributes were to be paid to his memory, and when Douglas, of all living men, should have been there, among the foremost in honoring the memory of the martyr—where was he? He had the *diarrhea!*

When the bill for the admission of Kansas was up, where was Douglas, the champion of Popular Sovereignty, who had divided the Democratic party upon the Kansas question? He was *paired off!*

When the Homestead Bill was to be voted upon, giving to the poor laboring man a free home, for the use and support of himself and his family—where was Douglas? He had a *sore throat!*

So we might go on. Whenever a question was up, on which a Senator might show himself to be a man, or upon which an issue might be made before the people, or when his enemies were handling him and his dogmas without mercy, Douglas was invariably absent—cause, pleurisy, diarrhea, sore throat, or paired!

No! he opened his mouth on one occasion—that was when he introduced his invasion bill, under the pretense of protecting the Slave States against invasions and insurrections, but in reality to gag free speech in the North, and gain the smiles of the Southern lords, who had been kicking and cuffing him for more than a year. Here Douglas stood up and talked fluently and bombastically, but the effort failed in the effect for which it was intended. We believe he also produced a rehash of his Squatter Sovereignty harangues and Magazine essays, but that likewise fell stillborn to the earth.

Such is Douglas—called by way of burlesque, a "Statesman," the "Little Giant," and so forth—whom intelligent people are coolly and impudently asked to vote for!

Estimate of a Catholic Journal.

The zeal with which the Catholic journals are advocating the election of Mr. Douglas, may be inferred from the following estimate of his strength by the *Freeman's Journal*, the organ of Archbishop Hughes:

"The electoral vote of New York will be cast for Mr. Douglas. Such is the confident opinion of every intelligent Democrat we have seen or heard from from the interior of this State. We find that even we have under-estimated the popular strength of Judge Douglas in the North. It is now not altogether unlikely to give him States that we had supposed hopeless—such as Massachusetts itself. In regard to another class of States, we believe we may also have under-estimated his strength. We had supposed that Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee were all sure to go for Bell and Everett. One thing we have been sure of, and that is, that not one of this tier of States will cast a single electoral vote for Breckinridge. The candidate of Secessionism and Disunion has scarcely more chance of carrying a single one of the States named than Mr. Lincoln has. But it is far from so certain as we had thought that Bell and Everett will receive the votes of all of them. The National Democracy are making a gallant fight for Douglas in Kentucky, and it looks as if he might carry that State in November. The Disunionist bolters, on the other hand, are not likely to get the electoral vote of a single State anywhere for Breckinridge in November. Mississippi was the State where they had the most chance, and we see from Natchez and other papers that they are likely to be whipped there again."

No other paper has the news. Breckinridge, (the Presbyterian heretic), in the opinion of this mouthpiece of the American Primate, will not carry a single Southern State. Verily this organ of jesuitism and Douglas speaketh out of the fullness of its heart.

The Belleverett Meeting.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette 21st.]

We are not proud of the postponed demonstration which came off last night, ostensibly in honor of Messrs. Bell and Everett. We hardly think it was fair to connect such respectable names with proceedings in many respects so mirth-provoking to outsiders, and so mortifying to the prime movers. To say that, on the whole, the affair was worse than a grand failure, is no exaggeration. For all concerned, it would have been quite as well if the postponement had been an indefinite one.

In plain truth, this was a poor farce from the beginning. There is no real movement for Bell and Everett in Ohio, calling for any such display. The names signed to the call embraced a large number of Kentuckians, Democrats, men of straw, who cannot be found among the living and disinterested patriots who "signed" without the remotest intention of throwing away their votes on the Bell-Everett ticket, or whose signatures were unauthorized. A few hundred bona fide Americans there undoubtedly are here, who have been heartily in this movement. But that is all, save the material help received from across the river, and that of the Douglasites.

Outside of Cincinnati, the party has no vitality in Ohio. Here it is a small affair. We state this, that people at a distance may not be deceived. At home this is perfectly well understood. The Bell Everett vote will not affect the result in this State at all, whether cast directly for Douglas or otherwise. The Douglasites, indeed, have shown quite as much real interest in this movement as anybody, and had their full share in last evening's discomfiture.

The Fillmore vote of 1856 amounted to about 38,000 in the whole State, yet did not prevent Ohio from giving a decided plurality for Fremont. If a Bell Everett ticket is run here at all, it will not get one fourth of the American vote of that year. At least two thirds of it will be cast for Lincoln and Hamlin, and the balance will perhaps be about equally divided between Douglas and Bell, or go entirely to the former should no electoral ticket for the latter be in the field. Which course shall be taken is a matter of profound indifference to the Republicans.

More about the Kidnappers.

[From the Iroquois Republican.]

The blood hounds, after leaving Ashkum with the three negroes, went direct to St. Louis and put them in jail. They then went to the man who brought up Salder, who lives 16 miles west of that city, and offered him $100 for the chance of him, and being refused $500. The old man thinking there was something wrong, dispatched a messenger to the city, who found the negro in jail. Just as the messenger returned Geo. D. Smith came again and offered $1,000. The old man having learned the facts, refused this last offer also, and then kicked the dirty devil, Smith, out of his house, and immediately went to St. Louis, had the negro released and gave him money to come back on. The negro returned to his wife at Clifton, on the 11th inst. The other negroes are still in jail at St. Louis, but no owners can be found for them. Salder, it appears, had once been a slave, but had been freed by his master, and had his free papers at the time he was kidnapped.

The dirty dog, Smith, at last did make the thing pay—whipped and knocked down at Clifton, kicked out of the house by the negro's old master, his expenses all lost, condemned and despised by every decent man in the community, and the penitentiary staring him in the face, we presume he and his fellows begin to think that God's justice will not sleep forever. We hope justice will be meted out to them without stint, and that they may meet with nothing but scorn and contempt while they live.

A Rochester Man Hung by a Pro-slavery Mob in Kansas.

The Rochester *Express* of July 19th has the following:

"The Leavenworth *Herald* of July 12th contains a letter dated at Paris, K. T., July 8, giving an account of the capture of Charles Doy, (son of our former townsman, Dr. John Doy,) by a band of pro-slavery ruffians, on the charge of horse stealing—his escape, his subsequent capture, and his death. We quote:

"On Thursday last a party of nine men, "armed and equipped as the law directs," but without legal process, arrested one Henry Woffle and son, and Charles Doy, (son of Dr. John Doy,) on a charge of horse-stealing. They were tried, found guilty, and the sentence of death passed upon them. Doy and young Woffle succeeded in making their escape, the latter after being badly wounded.

"The sentence was executed upon the old man Woffle. He was deliberately shot and his body left on the prairie.

"On Friday night the same company, enlarged by additional recruits, learning that Doy was concealed in a house owned by the old man Woffle, surrounded it about ten o'clock, waited until day-light, procured a load of hay, fired it and succeeded in dislodging him. He was tried, condemned, and immediately suffered death."

☞ Parson Brownlow is opposed to any fusion with either Democratic faction. He says:

"In this split, we are pleased to see the factions so equally divided, and we hope, in their wrestle, they will make a dog fall of it! Let all honest, patriotic, Union-loving men stand aloof from both, praying in their family devotions, that God in mercy to the country may politically damn both factions!"

The Public Schools of Chicago.

[Translated from the Illinois Staats Zeitung.]

Now is the leisure of the long vacation. The children of the public schools are changed into the children of the street or vanish into the country. Picnics are the order of the day, and the breakwater of the Illinois Central and the North Pier are crowded by fishing boys, while others again make war against the feathered tribe in the trees with arrow and bow, an evidence of their want of aesthetic culture. The boy, by means of boisterous and sturdy play, gets over the damage his constitution has experienced by the excessive mental work in the school, while, it is much to be regretted that there is no such roller to bring the furrows and ruts out of the mind of the young girl. While the course for another year is planned, the public press may direct public attention to necessary reforms.

We have seen with pleasure at the last school exhibitions that physical exercises have become a part of the discipline in some of the schools, and the necessity to go forward and enlarge in that direction, was openly acknowledged by the Superintendent of Public Schools and other intelligent friends of youth. Public attention is drawn also in other places to the alarming increase of debility among the American youth, and the claims of bodily culture are urged with increasing vigor.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, who was commissioned by the English government to inquire into the effects of the extravagant labor of young people, working in cotton factories, found, that, after having reduced the worktime of young persons under thirteen years to six hours a day, and insuring to them three hours schooling every day, that these pupils were not only equally proficient as those who sat six hours in school, but even excelled them in the facility of applying to practical purposes what they had learned. He also found that those pupils who were six hours in school every day, could not be got to sustain real attention to study more than two hours in the morning and one in the afternoon, and even by force you could only get out of them one half of an hour more attention, but not without seriously damaging their bodies and minds. The late Mr. Randall of New York, in his book, "Three hours a Day," came to the same conclusion several years ago, namely, that the present system violates, and is a violation of all physiological laws.

We have become convinced, especially, that the mental stomach of our high school pupils is crammed beyond measure by too many dishes, of which a general dyspepsia seems to be the consequence. It seems to us that the managers look too much for the attainment of tangible results of their teaching, while the end of school teaching is only the strengthening of the mental faculties, so as to be able for results in practical life. We hope for a simplification of the school programme. It is desirable not to learn many things, but a little well and thoroughly, so as to keep it within reach all the lifetime. Physical exercise must be largely introduced as a branch of school discipline. It must be systematically carried on, in part as gymnastic exercises, partly as military drill. It is apparently cheaper to educate a militia from boys, than to form it out of adults, with large expenses for uniform and of time, which relatively few are able or willing to bear.

We are glad to hear that the parents of scholars have visited our public schools more than ever. But still there is a great field for improvement in that direction. Superintendent Wells made the remark that there are 4,000 among the 8,000 children of our public schools, whose parents never look in the school-room. Strange indifference towards those who will give tone and character to the next generation, who are that very generation!

We cannot urge too much the attention of our German fellow-citizens to the necessity of sending their children into the public schools, and of frequently visiting the same themselves. The public schools of America are the very nurseries of real democracy. They are taking off the edge of prejudices, of national ties, and the common feeling of Americanism rises like a crowning arch above and by the several powerful pillars, whose import and necessity is more and more coming into general consciousness. The larger the number of public schools in a city, the larger its moral and intellectual capital of the future, and the more sure its prosperity and greatness.

Our German citizens should not let themselves be excelled by their American fellow citizen in that most valuable of all liberalities towards the institutions of learning. The city of Chicago has long ago outgrown its charter, and the tax-income for school purposes is scarcely sufficient for the current expenses of our schools.

The children of our poor are in many schools without text books, or there is a want of maps and apparatus, without which the teaching is scarcely to be carried on effectively. Men like Foster, Moseley, Skinner, Brown, Bryan and others, have materially aided some schools in the respect mentioned, or they have stimulated ambition to new efforts by a system of annual premiums, medals, etc. But there are a great many schools left dependent on extraordinary support for books and apparatus, which they have not received yet.

Here a field opens for our richer Germans to distinguish themselves before others outrun them. They may erect by legacies for such purposes a monument to themselves "*aere perennius*," and thereby give evidence of their insight into the importance of public schools for the morality and the development of a nation, and show that they have discovered and fully appreciate the secret of the success of the Democratic institutions in this country, the steady increase and higher development of the American free school system.

Attempt to Rob the Medina Bank.

[From the Rochester Union, July 19.]

Last night an attempt was made to rob the Bank at Medina, Orleans county, and the rogues were hoisted by their own petard. They entered the bank edifice by false keys, or by picking the lock of the front door, and then proceeded to operate on the safe or vault door. They uncovered the key hole and inserted powder to blow the lock to pieces and open the door. Unfortunately for them, they put in too much powder. When the explosion took place, it not only blew the door of the vault open, but it blew the windows of the bank out, and made such a loud report that the people of the village were aroused from their slumbers.

The bank is on the main street of the village, and closely joins other buildings where people slept. As soon as the explosion took place the people in the neighboring buildings sprung from their beds and appeared in the streets. The rogues who had caused the mischief disappeared themselves, alarmed by the shock they had given. It is thought that they blew themselves out of doors. At all events, they left without taking any of the contents of the vault, and had their labor for nothing. It is not known which way the burglars went, but they have doubtless left the vicinity to operate elsewhere. Other village banks may as well be on the look out for them.

The foregoing particular were obtained at the railroad depot. Since they were written the following note from Mr. Brown, President of the bank, gives further particulars:

"MEDINA, N. Y., July 19.

"The safe of the Medina Bank was blown open by burglars last night, but with poor success as far as booty was concerned. The safe was a large one, and had a money safe inside, locked in the same way. The outside doors were locked. The money being all inside of the second safe, was out of their reach. The explosion took place about half-past one o'clock in the morning, during a tremendous thunder storm. The large windows in front of the bank were blown to atoms, and the banking-room looked, by the wreck scattered around, as though it had passed through a siege.

"Respectfully yours, O. R. BROWN.

The Most Important Thought of Daniel Webster.

The correspondent of the Rochester *American* adds the following to the host of anecdotes of the great statesman:

When Mr. Webster was Secretary of State, some years ago, under another Administration than that of Mr. Fillmore, he wrote to one of the proprietors of the Astor House in New York, saying that he would reach that house on such a day, and begged that some of his friends should be invited to dine with him the same evening.

There were about twenty or so at the table, and Mr. Webster, who seemed wearied by his travel, and speaking but little, if at all, plunged into a darksome sort of a reverie, not well calculated to enliven his friends. This at length became apparent, and the situation of all so unpleasant, that one of the company urged upon a very distinguished man present, a warm friend of Mr. Webster, to get him into conversation. He only needed to be jogged to become as lively as they wished.

The friend consented, and spoke aloud to Mr. Webster, asking some questions which in ordinary circumstances and with ordinary men would have led to conversation, but it failed in the present case. The dark Secretary of State merely raised his head and answered simply, and crept back into his cave again.

Again the gentleman, frightened by his failure, was urged to renew the attempt to draw him out. He summoned courage, and said, "Mr. Webster"—[Mr. Webster looked out of his cave]—"Mr. Webster I want you to tell me what was the most important thought that ever occupied your mind."

Here was a thumper for him, and so everybody thought at the table. Mr. Webster slowly passed his hand over his forehead, and in a low tone said to a friend near him, "Is there any one here that does not know me?" "No, sir, they all know you—are all your friends." Then he looked over the table, and you may imagine how the tones of his voice would be upon such an occasion, giving answer to such a question. "The most important thought that ever occupied my mind," said he, "was that of my individual responsibility to God!"—upon which, for twenty minutes, he spoke to them there. When he had finished he got up from the table, and retired to his room, and they, without a word, went into an adjacent parlor, and when they had gathered there, some of them exclaimed, "Who ever heard the like of that?" What Mr. Webster said in advocacy of his sublime thought, I do not know—no one ever repeated it, and I presume no one can.

A Suggestion.

A "subscriber" sends us the following very sensible suggestion:

Probably every one of the subscribers to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, has acquaintances in other States, who may be inclined to uphold the tottering fortunes of the house of Douglas. If so, then let every subscriber after reading it himself—remail and send every copy of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, transiently, to as many of such acquaintances as possible. No person can fail to discover the great advantage thus to be gained.

It secures the attention of those who can not be reached in any other way, and if the friend receiving it is already engaged in the cause of Freedom, it will add strength to his hands.

☞ A new Breckinridge paper has been established in Graves county, Va. Concerning the contest between the rival Democratic candidates in that State, it says: "In this portion of the State, it is altogether a one-sided business. Only a few political croakers are heard to raise the Douglas note, and that sounds more like the dying wail of intriguing but thwarted demagoguery than the clear notes of wholesouled Democracy."

☞ A correspondent of the N. O. *Delta* states that Gen. Sam Houston has not withdrawn from the Presidential race, as was reported, and that he does not intend to withdraw.

The Zouaves of the Revolution.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

At this time it may be interesting to your numerous readers to know that there were Zouaves in the War of Independence. The extract of a letter, written by a young soldier in the Connecticut army to his parents, which follows, shows the fact.

"DEAR PARENTS: Our company arrived here last night very late, hungry and tired. Training is a good deal harder than old Squire Fell tells of. If he'd marched fourteen miles a day for three days and carried his prog, besides father's old French war fusee, I calculate he'd not been so encouraging to us boys. I don't find fault, mind; I only wish to let you know that we are not on a May party.

At Milford tavern we were joined by two companies of soldiers from New Haven and a company of queer fellows, as Jake calls them, from the Southern colonies. They are riflemen, and are commanded by Col. Cresap. They don't use any beds, as we do, but sleep right on the ground, all in a row like the Indians do. But their antics in military exercises are of the curiest kind. They load and fire their rifles lying flat on their bellies. After that they tangle themselves all up in a knot, and look just like a porcupine with their guns sticking out all over them. But the wondermost part of their actions is their hitting a mark. Any one of them can hit a small potato at forty rods distance. You never saw anything like it. When we get to camp I will write more about these riflemen, who would amuse the girls if they could see them cut their antics.

J. S. PRATT."

The rest of the letter is of a private nature, and uninteresting to the public. If it is agreeable I would like you to publish the extract and oblige a descendant of the writer.

The company described in this letter is also alluded to in Moore's Diary of the Revolution, as follows:

AUGUST 7, 1775.—On Friday evening last arrived at Lancaster, Penn., on their way to the American camp, Col. Cresap's company of riflemen, consisting of one hundred and thirty active, brave young fellows, many of whom have been in the late expedition under Lord Dunmore, against the Indians. They bear in their bodies visible marks of their prowess, and show scars and wounds which would do honor to Homer's Iliad. They show you, to use the poet's words—

"Where the gor'd battle bled at every vein!"

"One of the warriors in particular shows the cicatrices of four bullet holes through his body. These men have been bred in the woods to hardships and dangers from their infancy. They appear as if they were entirely unacquainted with and had never felt the passion of fear. With their rifles in their hands, they assume a kind of omnipotence over their enemies. One cannot much wonder at this when we mention a fact which can be fully attested by several of the reputable persons who were eye-witnesses of it. Two brothers in the company took a piece of board, five inches broad and seven inches long, with a bit of white paper, about the size of a dollar, nailed in the center, and while one of them supported this board perpendicularly between his knees, the other, at a distance of upwards of sixty yards, and without any kind of rest, shot eight bullets through it successively, and spared a brother's thigh. Another of the company held a barrel stave perpendicularly in his hands, with one edge close to his side, while one of his comrades, at the same distance, and in the manner before mentioned, shot several bullets through it, without any apprehension of danger on either side. The spectators appearing to be amazed at these feats, were told that there were upwards of fifty persons in the same company who could do the same thing—that there was not one who could not plug nineteen bullets out of twenty, as they termed it, within an inch of the head of a tenpenny nail. In short, to evince the confidence they possessed in their dexterity with these kinds of arms, some of them proposed to stand with apples on their heads, while others, at the same distance, undertook to shoot them off; but the people who saw the other experiments declined to be witnesses of this.

"At night a great fire was kindled around a pole planted in the Court House square, where the company, with the captain at their head, all naked to the waist, and painted like savages, except the captain, who was in an Indian shirt, indulged a vast concourse of people with a perfect exhibition of a war-dance, and all the manœuvres of Indians, holding council, going to war, circumventing their enemies by defiles, ambuscades, attacking, scalping, and so forth. It is said by those who are judges that no representation could possibly come nearer the original. The captain's expertness and agility, in particular, in these experiments, astonished every beholder. This morning they will set out on their march for Coleridge."

Victoria Bridge — Commemorative Medal.

As a fresh excitement is springing up consequent on the advent of Lord Renfrew—by which title His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is traveling, we have been made the recipient of a very beautiful Medal, commemorative of the opening of the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, by H. R. Highness. As this bridge is the seventh wonder of the world and the Great Eastern the eighth, we cannot do better than give a description of it. The obverse gives the Royal arms of England, which heads the medal. On the left side is a very beautiful medallion of Her Majesty, the Queen of England; on the right, another medallion of Prince Albert; below, an equally good medallion of the Prince of Wales, the three flowing plumes drooping over his medallion. The Rose, Thistle and Shamrock relieve the Queen's and Prince Consort's likenesses. The description says: "The Victoria Bridge consists of 25 spans, 242 feet each, and one in the centre 330 feet, with a long abutment on each bank of the river. The Tubes are Iron, 22 feet high, 16 feet wide and weigh 6000 tons, supported on 24 piers containing 250,000 tons of stone, measuring 3,000,000 cubic feet; extreme length, 2 miles; cost, $5,000,000." The Beaver, which the city of Montreal adopted as its crest, finds a prominent position on this side the medal, being on a line with the Prince's medallion. The reverse side has the coat of arms of Canada, a shield supported by two Indians, one reclining, the other erect, flanked on either side by the Lion and the Unicorn. Two scrolls below give the honored names of "Stephenson and Ross," the first the great Civil Engineer, now deceased, the other the President of the Grand Trunk Railway; a view of the Bridge with Engine and cars on it, a steamer and raft floating on the St. Lawrence, with the inscription, "The Victoria Bridge, Montreal, the greatest work of engineering skill in the world; publicly inaugurated and opened in 1860." Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, gives a finish to a beautiful work of art. We feel obliged for the medal to Messrs. Levi Brothers, of Chicago, a young and enterprising firm in that City, who are acting as agents in the States for Mr. A. Hoffnung, Merchant, Montreal, who has exhibited much taste in getting up the medal.—*Scranton (Pa.) News.*

Punishment of a Cruel Father.

[From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, July 17.]

It will be remembered that some time since we published a notice that a citizen of the Fourth ward was in the habit of maltreating his family, and beating one of his children, to whom he appeared to have an especial dislike, so that the screams of the little sufferer could be heard throughout the entire neighborhood, leaving the marks of the horsewhip he used upon the body so that they were visible for several days afterwards. He was waited upon a number of times by those living near, and remonstrated with for his cruelty. He promised everything, but when in an ill humor would abuse his family, knock the child down and beat it until senseless. Forbearance having ceased to be a virtue, a committee waited upon him in the evening about ten o'clock, after he had retired, and requested him to dress himself and step outside, as some important business was to be transacted. Suspecting nothing he came out, was immediately seized, gagged, thrown upon the ground, his clothes stripped from his person, and a stout man with a leather strap gave him a taste of the punishment he had been so ready to inflict upon his child. A physician was in the party, who felt the pulse of the brute, and allowed the executioner to lay on as long as he thought it could be borne without endangering the life of the prisoner. After he had received a just reward for his cruelty he was liberated, and informed that if he did not wish to have a repetition of the punishment the sooner he left the city the better for him. Acting upon the suggestion he left the next morning, and has not since been heard from.

Overpowering heat in St. Louis.

Consequent upon the overpowering heat of yesterday—the mercury rising to 102, 104, and 106 degrees in the shade—the Coroner, last evening received nearly a score of calls to hold inquest upon persons suddenly and fatally exhausted from the excessive heat.

Some ten or twelve persons were seriously affected by "sun stroke" at the Abbey Track races. Among them, Peter Gallagher, who came off victor in an encounter in the prize ring, with Shanghai Connors, some months ago, was completely overpowered. He was conveyed to the house of Martain Gallaher, 3½ miles out on the St. Charles road, and there soon expired.

To the above sad list, many more instances, of which we do not now hear, will have to be added. Should the present intensely warm temperature continue a day or two longer, the mortality bill for the week will be formidable indeed.—*St. Louis Democrat 21st.*

WE ARE OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LACE MANTLES,
Lace Shawls,
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
Silk Mantles, Parasols, Choice Silks,
And Summer Dress Goods of every kind.
ANY QUANTITY OF
STARK MILL BAGS at $23 50
Per Hundred.
W. M. ROSS & CO.
jy14-c697-3m 167 and 169 Lake street.

SUMMER HOSIERY,
GLOVES
(With the exception of Alexandre's Kids,)
AND PARASOLS
—AT—
COST.
Now is the time for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Infants to lay in a Years Stock.
A. GRAVES,
No. 78 .... LAKE STREET .... No. 78

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT
of a few more of those super excellent
WATCH GUARD RIBBONS.
A. GRAVES 78 Lake street.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,
OF SIDNEY KALISH.
[illegible]

NEW YORK DYE WORKS,
WM. TERHUNE,
[illegible]

HUGHES, DUPUY & CHESNAUX,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
341 Broadway, New York, 341.
OFFER to the Trade, a LARGE, NEW, and complete assortment of PARIS FANCY GOODS, [illegible]
[illegible] Jewelry, [illegible] &c., &c.
All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.

VOLK'S STATUETTE
OF
DOUGLAS,
(Patented February 14th, 1860,) and
BUSTS OF LINCOLN,
(Patented June 12th, 1860.)
[illegible] L. W. VOLK, [illegible] GEO. WARD NICHOLS, [illegible] Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.
99 . . Clark Street, . . . 99
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
PIANOS TO RENT.
Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street. jy8

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Linen.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood, Com. Straight, Round and Broad Stick.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimed, all Styles.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to $25.00.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST

Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET

TO GRAIN DEALERS.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN CONTRACT BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN ORDER BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
CAR GRAIN BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
WAREHOUSE RECEIVING AND SALES BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
RAILROAD, CANAL AND LAKE SHIPPING BILLS,
Manufactured and for sale by
Jones, Perdue & Small,
STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND JOB PRINTERS,
122 .... LAKE STREET 122

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles are always to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Ware Depot,
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
HAY, FORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
☞ The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS
At $23.75 Per Hundred.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

GO TO
JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 LAKE ST.,
FOR
HALL'S BALSAM,
CHRISTIE'S
AGUE BALSAM,
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER
SYRUP,
AYER'S
CHERRY PICTORAL,
AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
AND ALL
POPULAR FAMILY
MEDICINES.
ALSO FOR
PURE SPARKLING
AND
STILL CATAWBA WINES,
GO TO
124 LAKE STREET.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With
J. & A. HERZOG,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 65 Lake Street,
[illegible]

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS,
J. A. SMITH & CO.
No. 118 Lake Street,
Continue to furnish the WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS, [illegible]

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
[illegible]

SKIRTS!
SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
—AT—
20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150 CENTS.
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY
AT T. B. CARTER'S,
No. 136 .... Lake Street .... No. 136
CHICAGO, ILL.

Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
191 SOUTH WATER STREET. 191
Have now in store a large stock of
GROCERIES,
Which we offer to purchasers at a very
SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST.
Our stock consists in part of
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
And ALL OTHER ARTICLES
Usually Kept in a Grocery Store.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES
Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.
SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
191 .... South Water Street 191

ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
—AND—
JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
No. 73 .... LAKE STREET .... No. 73
my11

225 · LAKE STREET. · 225
Corner of Franklin.
"HOTSPUR,"
LARGE OVEN AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE!
For Wood or Coal, and adapted for city or country use. [illegible]
THOMAS GEORGE,
225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin,
Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
[illegible]
THOMAS GEORGE,
225 LAKE STREET .... COR. FRANKLIN.

No. 37 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in
Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

BARNUM'S GREAT
VARIETY STORE
Re-opened at 138 Lake Street,
With an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WILLOW WARE,
FISHING TACKLE,
Worsteds of all Kinds, &c., &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Barnum Brothers,

177 · RANDOLPH-ST. · 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
[illegible]
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
[illegible] JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 177 Randolph street.

FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER,
VanSchaack
[illegible]
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fine Clay and Cast Iron,
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole,
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons,
TAILOR'S HEATERS, for 3 and 4 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnaces,
Cheap, Convenient, Valuable.
Bakes, Broils, Roasts; and Heats Flat Irons Perfectly.
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.
47 .... STATE STREET 47

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!
1860
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's.
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE
EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
116 . . Randolph Street, . . 116

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
[illegible]
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47 .... State Street 47
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Goods.

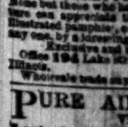
BACON'S
Burglar Proof Bank Safe
—OR—
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.
[illegible]
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock,
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
☞ We invite Bankers to examine our Stock.
WILDER'S FIRE PROOF
SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water Street.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN
BADGES.
Badges on Satin, assorted Colors,
With engraved Likeness of Lincoln.
[illegible]
W. B. KEEN,
[illegible]

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON
BADGES.
Badges on Satin, Assorted Colors,
With engraved Likeness of Douglas.
[illegible]

Special Notices.
Pimples and Skin Diseases are [illegible]
[illegible] MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS [illegible]
Something that Never Fails. [illegible] STOMACH BITTERS [illegible]
P. P. P. [illegible]'s Prickly Plasters. [illegible] JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st. [illegible]
Beware of the volcanic dyes [illegible] DR. CHILTON, [illegible] THIS MATCHLESS DYE [illegible] JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.
Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer [illegible] COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS. [illegible]
Bourbon Whisky Bitters.— [illegible] A. W. GREELEY, Proprietor, [illegible] J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, [illegible] LANDON, Agent.
Those who are Curious to witness [illegible]
Barry's Tricopherous is the best [illegible]
Congress Water.—Much spurious [illegible] CONGRESS C. W. WATER. [illegible] CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Spring. [illegible]
Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla. [illegible]
BOKER'S BITTERS. [illegible] L. FUNKE, JR., No. 9? Front street, New York.

Medicines, &c.
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. [illegible]
RUPTURES CURED BY THE



Hard Rubber Truss. [illegible]
PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION.
Lester's Improved Furnace [illegible]
VENTILATION [illegible]
Chicago, July 16, 1860.

FASHION

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 23.

The money market is steady at former quotations. Exchange is rather close at 1 per cent. premium; but the large shipments, with a fair prospect that they will continue for the season, render the chances of a rise quite remote.

Currency is abundant, and the money market generally is leading to greater ease. A much larger amount of prefered paper for discount would be very acceptable to the banks.

Gold 1¼ with few sales.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

The week closed with a very easy money market, the supply being, in the aggregate, in excess of the demand, the latter continuing very light. Several of the heavy houses report a large amount of currency, for which they had no employment. One of these set $300,000 as do on Friday, to get it out of the way. First class paper is sought after at 6@8 per cent. The Western banks have withdrawn a large amount of currency within the last three months, and yet the amount afloat is greater than the wants of the public. This is an indication of the great reduction that has taken place in the volume of business. From almost every branch of trade, we hear reports of extraordinary inactivity.

NEW YORK.—The *Tribune* of Saturday has the following:

The business of the Clearing House was $20,941,157. The money market appears to be working easier on account of the subtreasury rate is more frequently accepted. Some banks manage at higher figure—rate reduced to day to 6 per cent. The ranges are 6 to 6 per cent. The banks are likely to be more ready than of late, and prefer generally to lend on demand. Bills receivable, that is discount them. To the discount houses the supply of first-class paper is moderate. The rate is 8@9 per cent for leading names, up to six months. The philosophical opinion to-morrow will be $700,000 or $800,000, including some silver.

The market for Eastern Exchange closed dull and most of the dealers held at excess; but having plenty of currency, they are not anxious to receive their drafts for any great amount; there is no disposition to press sales or reduce rates. There is not much exchange making, and for all that is offered a ready market is found at our buying quotations. There is an occasional sale of New Orleans sight at the usual figures. Good enough for shipment at ¼ prem. There is an ideal demand for it. Three bills on the Eastern in good demand at 6@7 for 30 day, 7@8 for 60 day, and 8@9 for 90 day. New Orleans paper offering.

The quote:

New York Sight	¼ prem
New York 10 days	¼ prem
American	¼ prem

Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri currency is in good demand at 1 dis.

LONDON.—The accounts by the Africa state that in London the demand for money was active, but not heavy. Nothing was done below 4 per cent. On the Stock Exchange loans were freely offered at 3¼ per cent. on Government securities. The supply of money was rather more abundant. The London *Times*, in its city article, dated Friday evening says: "Reports were current of one or two suspensions at Liverpool, in connection with the market." The *London Herald* refers before to the rumors, and says that the suspensions were reported to extend to Manchester and Newcastle, as well as Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 23.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

From what Cars took Five Bbs. Lead

By Canal.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Pork.	Lard.
	191	6	907	1,000	30	1,000	20	20
	32	2,000	4,000	2,000				
	223	2,006	4,907	3,000	30	1,000	20	20
C. & A.	155	320	180					
Total	417	1,681	5,087	1,223	164	710		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Shipments.						
Lake, No.	2,000	60	Propeller, No.			108
Barrels	400		Barrels			
Barrels this, No.	2,000	60	Barrels			2,772
Bushels	40,000	1,500	Bushels			69,300
Bushels	1,157	Tallow, bs.				13,500
Bushels	143,487	Hides, No.				1,000
Salt bbls		Wool, bs.				
Salt sks		Pelts, No.				
Pork, bbls		Lard, bs.				

The receipts of Corn to day were 90,109 bu, and the shipments, 143,440 bu. The market opened quiet and steady at about Saturday's closing figures; but owing to dull news from the East it became heavy and a decline of 4c took place. About 50,000 bushels changed hands at 45c for river yellow afloat; 44½c for canal yellow afloat; 43@43½c for No. 2 canal afloat; 42½c for rejected canal afloat; 45@46½c for No. 1 in store; 46c for No. 2; and 40c for Rejected—closing quiet, with sellers of No. 1 at 45c, and buyers of No. 2 at 42c. The stock of corn in store reported to-day was 1,515,455 bush ls. There was more activity in the wheat market. Winter grades were about 2c lower and more active. Spring wheat was in better demand, and the market was steady and firm at about the closing quotations of Saturday. About 35,000 bushels of all grades were sold, at $1.00@1.02 for No. 1 Red; 96@98c for No. 2 Red; 85 cents for Rejected Red; 92 cents for No. 1 Spring; 88@90c for No. 2 Spring; and 80c for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet for Winter and firm for Spring grades. The receipts of Wheat to-day were 14,069 bushels, and the stock reported in store 64,193 bushels. Flour remains quiet and neglected. Oats were in fair demand and steady—14,000 bushels having changed hands at 27½@28c, f. o. b. Rye was in good request and a shade firmer—distillers offering 55c freely for lots in bags on track. Barley quiet, with limited sales of No. 2 at 82c in store. Highwines, 17½ @18c. Alcohol, 36½@37c. Whitefish is in good supply and the market is easier. Hides quiet.

On Saturday and Sunday quite a large fleet of vessels arrived, and freights declined 1c, at which there was unusual activity. Twenty-two vessels were engaged at 5½@6c for corn to Buffalo and Port Colborne, and 16c through to New York, or about 7½@8c to Oswego. At the close, however, there were only five or six vessels unchartered, and the market was stiffer.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET, July 21.—There is no change in the features of the market, although there is a little more activity. Salt Hide has been done, and we have to notice sales of 1,000 city slaughtered, 70 lbs average, at 54c cash, 6 months; 1,000 Rio Hides, a prime parcel; 500 Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs at 23c, less 4 % cent cash, for Baltimore; and 427 Texas, on private terms.

FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK.—Saturday's New York papers report as follows:

To Liverpool, 120 bbls flour at 2s 3d; 10,000 bushels corn at 7½; 26,000 do wheat at 7½@8d; both in ship's bags; 25 hhds tobacco at 25; 6; and per steamer 900 boxes cheese at 50s. To London, 5,000 bushels wheat at 8d, in ship's bag.

TOLEDO MARKETS, July 21.—Wheat—Sales yesterday at $1.10 of 1,000 bu red; to-day, 5,000 bu Wabash and Mo. Red sold at 99@99c—buyer at $1 06; 1,000 bu do s. t.; 2,000 bu White, at 1c; 2,000 bu do at $1.12; 5 000 bu do at $1.13; 5 000 bu do choice do at $1.14; 700 bu M. S. do at $1 11. Corn.—Sales 6 000 bu M. S. at 47c; 2,000 bu at 47c; 350 bu and 2,000 bu at same figure.

CLEVELAND MARKETS.—July 21.—The receipts of wheat to-day were 16 cars from the C. C. & C., and 31 cars from the C. & T. roads. The attendance of the Board of Trade was good and there was a disposition to operate. Holders at first asked yesterday's prices, but buyers wanted to get the market down to $1 for red. At the close a compromise was effected and several sales made. The disposition on the part of buyers to bring down the market to $1, if possible. Wheat—the sales on change to day were made to home buyers, and comprised 5,000 bu white at $1 06 f. o. b.; 5,000 bu do at $1.04 on track; and 1 car prime white at $1 12 on track. Corn—no sales. Nominal rate 46@47c. Oats—sales 2 cars at 30c.

SHIPMENT OF WHEAT FROM EASTWARD.—The Saginaw *Register* says that the first shipment of the season from that port is 10,000 bushels on the propeller Equator for Buffalo. The S. M. & T. Railroad has a contract to bring to that city 12 000 bushels of new wheat.—Wheat is beginning to arrive there freely by teams, and is piling and fine, over-running in level lots largely.

RECEIPTS AT MONTREAL.—The receipts at Montreal, of flour and grain, since the opening of navigation to July 19th, 1860, July 7th, '59, July 19th, '58, and July 13th, '57, were as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Flour, bbls	89,440	99,854	69,000	79,000
Wheat, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Corn, bu	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Peas, bu	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Oats, bu	8,444	11,000	11,000	11,000

WELLAND RAILWAY.—Receipts of grain at Port Colborne by the Welland Railway Company during the week, up to the close of the 18th inst:

Wheat, U. S., bu	77,000
Wheat, C., bushels	17,000
Corn, U. S., bushels	37,000
Corn, C., bushels	1,000
Barley, bushels	2,000
Rye, bushels	1,000
Total	135,000

To arrive:

Wheat, U. S., bushels	15,000
Wheat, C., bushels	17,000
Corn, U. S., bushels	37,000
Total	67,000

Last Shipping List reports, 1858.

Reserve at Toledo.—The total receipts of flour and grain for the week were:

Flour, bbls	2,000
Wheat, bu	60,000
Corn, bu	4,000
Oats, bu	1,000
Barley, bu	1,000
Rye, bu	1,000

RECEIPTS AT CLEVELAND.—The receipts at Cleveland, last week, were:

Wheat, bu	22,127
Corn, bu	4,000
Oats, bu	1,000
Barley, bu	1,000
Rye, bu	1,000

NEW YORK LEATHER MARKET.—Saturday's N. Y. *World* reports as follows: The demand for Hemlock Sole is quite light, and prices heavy but unchanged, at 20@26c for B. C. & B. A. Slo; none asking higher figures. Oak meets with a moderate inquiry at 29@31c.

We extract the following from a business letter, dated Liverpool, July 7, received to-day by a leather house in the Swamp, and which gives a brief but comprehensive statement of the present condition of the leather trade in England:

"Since the 30th ult., our trade has undergone a trial which we can never live to see again; the excitement and alarm that overtook our business circles was indescribable; it lasted just two days, and the shock was, fortunately, as brief as it was severe.

"The letters we have already received from leather buyers, wanting to know when they can most advantageously bring their money to market, show us very clearly, that at a very moderate reduction in prices, a very large business may be readily done.

The Wool Clip.

The wool buying for this season is now over, and the quantity marketed here is in large excess upon prev ous years. Mead & Co, of the River Ward, have bought 40 000 lbs, about half of which is of a high grade, at an average of forty cents, per lb.

T. D. Billings, Second Ward, has bought 30,000 lbs at the same figures. Though both put up their heretofore, much of their wool would have be n much improved, by care and skill in stapling.

In 1849, 15 000 lbs were bought in Lansing at an average of 38 cents.—*Lansing (Mich.) Republican*, 18th.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, July 23.

FAR OUTS.—Declined 1c. The following engagements were made: Sch A. B. Pomeroy, Grimsby, Canvey, Balle, Ast ra, Benaz Doon, C. J. Kit sel, D. R. Martin, Fairchild, Naomi, Fl ver, P. B. Gardner, Canada side, and one canal, at 5½; for corn to Buffalo; schs Wat. Reed, Kate Spencer, and Battle Boss, same cargo and port, at 5½; prop Wad, wheat to Montreal or Kingston, at 7½; corn to Port Colborne, at 5c; sch A. Barbarian and Baron, corn to New York at 5 50, via Oswego.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 417 bbls; shipments, 400 bbls. Market very quiet and nominal at $4.00@4.25 for spring extras, and $5.00@5.50 for Winter extras.

MILL STUFFS.—Offered in store at $10.00 on track. WHEAT.—Receipts, 1,223 bu; shipped 20,000. Market quiet and firm. Sales were:—150 b gs No. 1 at 98c delivered; 1,000 bu at 99c on track; 10,000 bu do at 98c f. o. b. 4,000 bu do at 97½c f. o. b.

RYE.—Receipts, 164 bu. In good demand at 55c on track. Sales were:—300 bu No. 1 at 55c in store; 100 bags do at 55c on track.

BARLEY.—Receipts 130 bu. 200 bu No. 2 at 52c in store.

HIGHWINES.—Receipts 139 bbls. Market steady. Sales were:—100 bbls city manufactured in two lots at 18½c; 30 bbls country wines at 17½c.

ALCOHOL.—Steady at 36½@37c per gallon.

MESS PORK.—Nominal at $19.50@20.00.

LARD.—Nominal at 11@11½c.

TALLOW.—1,000 lbs good country at 9c.

SEEDS.—Receipts, 1,500 lbs. Market quiet. Green Salted, 7@7½c; Dry Salted, 10@11c; Dry Flint, 13½@ 14½c.

WOOL.—Receipts, 17,548 lbs. Market inactive. Sales were:—100 lbs heavy tail blood at 45c.

WHITEFISH.—Receipts 300 pkgs. Market active and easier, at $4.25 for No. 1 Whitefish, and $3.75 for No. 2 Trout.

BUTTER.—Stock large, and market quiet. Sales were: 14 pkgs good at 9½c; 11 pkgs prime at 10c.

EGGS.—10 bbls at 7c per dozen.

POULTRY.—Chickens, $1.50@1.75 per dozen.

POTATOES.—In all at 30@40c.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY EVENING, July 23.

The receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the past week compare with the week previous as follows:

	RECEIPTS.	
	Past Week.	Previous Week.
Beeves, No.	2,712	1,472
Hogs, No.	3,615	2,025
	SHIPMENTS.	
Beeves, No.	2,192	1,270
Hogs, No.	2,000	2,000

BEEVES.—The market throughout the week has been rather poorly supplied, and under a fair demand by city butchers and some inquiry by shippers, prices ruled from $3.00@4.00 for the same figures. Though better put up than heretofore, much of the wool would have be n much improved, by care and skill in stapling.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest From Europe.

St. Johns, N. F., July 21.—The steamship North British from Liverpool via Galway, 10th inst., arrived at St. Johns, at 5 P. M., a day, and sailed at 8 for Quebec, having landed the mails.

The steamship Hammonia from New York, arrived at Cowes on the 13th.

The news is not important.

It was rumored that Garibaldi had determined to besiege Messina.

The Neapolitan Government had resolved to offer the Sicilians the Constitution of 1812.

The Liverpool Broker's Circular reports the cotton market steady, with a more heavy and regular appearance.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamship Jura, from Liverpool, 10th, via. Queenstown 11th, has arrived. News mainly anticipated.

Palermo advices of the 21 state that Garibaldi had held a review of 9,000 volunteers, most of whom were very young.

An insurrection of police had been murdered near Palermo. Garibaldi had issued a decree threat ning with banishment and even death to whoever should rise against the former policy, and stating that special commissioners had been appointed to discover those functionaries who had opposed the people.

The Neapolitans are quiet in Turin were nearly all returning to Naples.

The effective force of the Papal army is 19,000 men.

Two French and two English vessels of war are ordered to Herroet.

LATER VIA. QUEENSTOWN.—LONDON, July 21. —Supply of money more liberal and best bills have been more readily at 4 per cent.

Napoleon is said to have authorized the formation of a national rifle association like that of England, to be under the direction of Jules Gerard, the famous lion killer.

PARIS, 11th.—The commanders of French men of war at Cyprus are ordered to abstain from all interference, and confine themselves to the preservation of the French Consul, and offer refuge to all Christians who want it.

The Pope has refused to receive the Minister Marchetti, and the Minister has obtained the King's consent to the removal of Gen. Nunziata, the head of the Court Camarilla of the former reign.

The official journal of Sicily publishes the proclamation of the King, granting a Constitution to Naples, but precedes it by a leading article advising him to remember the perjury of his predecessors, who also swore to govern constitutionally.

The Emperor Napoleon gave an audience on Sunday, to Count de Nauras, special Ambassador from Garibaldi.

Further papers had been laid before the British Parliament respecting Savoy and Nice, and the interest of Switzerland. The last despatch, dated June 15th, by Lord Russell intimates the unwillingness of her Majesty's Government to take part in a contest.

A Rome dispatch of the 7th says the Irish volunteers are leaving for Spoleto, where a corps of 10,000 men is to be concentrated before the fortress.

The French Government had refused to denationalize the two French vessels purchased for Garibaldi.

The Paris *Patrie* states that the s ge of Messina is decided upon, but the great h a so terrible in Sicily in July and August will render operations exceedingly difficult.

The French Chamber of Deputies and Council of State are at variance on the rag question.

A dispatch from the Governor of New Zealand of April 6th, states that the natives opposed to the cession of Auckland are perfectly secure against any attack that can be made.

The London *Times* in a leader regards Mr. Kinglake's explanations in the House of Commons respecting Napoleon, calculated to weaken the policy of non intervention lately upheld by England.

[By Telegraph to Galway.]

LIVERPOOL, 18th—noon.—Breadstuffs generally steady but quiet. Corn has an advancing tendency. Provisions generally dull. Produce market without change or movement.

LONDON, 18th—noon.—Consols 97½@98. Sugar firm; tea in but little demand and prices weak.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Accounts continue to reach us from this city that our mercantile marine is subjected to the most annoying perplexities in the waters of Netherland, India—so much so, indeed, that unless some remedy be interposed by our Government, no American vessel hereafter will risk his life and the property of his employer in those seas.

Several cases of mutinous conduct, reaching to violent assaults on the ship's officers, have occurred within the past few years at Batavia, Saurabaya, and other Dutch East India ports, and when the authorities were invoked for protection, the answer was that the outrages occurred under the American flag, and were not recognizable by the Dutch authorities.

The case of the ship Hindoo Woman and the more recent one of the Stag Hound, in which the estimable son of Capt. Hussey was brutally murdered, are well known to all. The last named case is now before Mr. Holzer, the Solicitor of the Treasury, and shows a degree of supercilliousness on the part of the Dutch authorities at Batavia, so damning almost to the off-nce of *participes criminis*.

The opinion here is that we should have a new Convention with the Government of the Hague, and that until such Convention is ratified, the United States should by all means send some of our most prompt naval officers to that station, to guard against further injustice.

The Postmaster General is about to issue an important order for postmasters, requiring them to cancel postage stamps and not money to be made in prepayment of postage, and prohibiting the use of the rating stamp in cancelling postage stamps. Any neglect to cancel postage stamps effectively, or to postmark letters plainly will be regarded as cause for serious censure, if not removal from office. Postmasters are required to report every instance of such neglect at the appointment office. Instructions are also to be issued, in execution of the recent provisions of Congress, for the search of all letters to the writers thereof when they are not taken out of the office by those to whom they are addressed.

From Central and South America.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Late news from New Granada states that an act for the separation of the State of Bolivar from the Confederacy, was formally proclaimed July 3d. Other States were in open hostility to the Government, and the State of Santander and Magdalena were also to secede.

San Salvador had prohibited the importation of foreign spirits into that Republic after the 20th of June.

Advices from Callao to June 20th state that the U. S. steamer Wyoming would remain there until the settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Peru.

It was reported that the Peruvian Government was more favorably disposed to peaceful settlement since the American Minister's firm stand.

Advices from Panama July 13th, say that the Supreme Court of New Granada had annulled the grant to Ambrose Thompson for the construction of a road from the Pacific, through the Province of Chiriqui.

A New Telegraph Line Open.

St. Louis, July 23.—The Missouri and Western telegraph line was extended to Ft. Smith, on the extreme western border of Arkansas, 500 miles southwest of St. Louis, on the Butterfield overland mail route, to day, and is now open for business. This line is a section of the contemplated telegraph to California by the southern route, and in conjunction with the line now nearly finished from San Francisco to Los Angelos, a distance of 300 miles, and the overland mail will furnish a speedy and reliable communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The line from southern route is being rapidly pushed forward and will be completed to Omaha, in Nebraska, about the middle of August, thence it will be built directly west to the head waters of the Kansas, and will reach Ft. Kearney, nearly 200 miles from the States, on the route of the Pony Express and California mail, by the first of next November.

Death of a Veteran Editor.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Joseph Gales, of the *National Intelligencer*, died last night, in the 75th year of his age. He was, during two-thirds of his life, connected with that establishment. For several years past he has been very infirm, but continued his usual visits to the office until the early part of the last week. Having deservedly been held in the highest esteem by all classes in the community, his decease occasions the deepest sorrow. Mr. Gales is to be buried Tuesday, from his country seat (Hillsdale) by his city. There will probably be a large and imposing procession.

Lee County Convention.

DIXON, July 23.—The Lee County Convention met at Amboy, on the 20 h, and appointed the following named de egates to the Congressional Convention:

Dr. O Everett, Dixon; H. G. Pratt, Amboy; S. Chadwick, Lee Centre; J. B. Williams, Ogle; N. C. Corbus, Meugin's Grove; J. E. Woodbridge, Paw Paw.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold is the choice of this Convention for our representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District of this State.

Arrival of a California Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamship Ariel arrived this evening with California mails of the 30 h of June.

Monthly business doing in San Francisco markets on the 29 h. No transactions of importance No change in rates. Shipment of specie per Ariel $700,000.

Wolfe & Co., liquor dealers at Sacramento, had failed, and a j bbing house at San Francisco dependant thereon had failed with liabilities to the amount of $25,000.

Later from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—By advices from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst., it appears that the State of Chiapas, in Mexico, has been invaded by a party of filibusters from Guatemala. They burned several haciendas, and returned home with a large amount of booty.

The new Spanish Minister had succeeded in inducing a number of influential persons to petition President Juarez to entertain proposals for peace, or at least an armistice between the contending parties, who, however, do not appear to be possessed of much military vitality, or to have any money to conduct their hostilities.

Terrible Tornado in Ohio—Two Ladies Killed.

CLEVELAND, O., July 23.—A tornado passed over Roseville this day, on the Cleveland and Mahoning road, Saturday, entirely destroying the depot, several dwelling houses and barns, and killing two ladies. Large trees were uprooted and hurled through the air. The storm was very violent, and extended over an area of two miles in length, and a quarter of a mile in width.

No Appearance of the Connaught.

CAPE COD, July 21—7 P. M.—To day weather clear and observation extends 25 miles around south. No appearance of the steamship Connaught now due at Boston from Galway.

No Communication.

PORTLAND, July 23—Evening.—No communication with Montreal this evening.

Reception of the Prince of Wales.

St. Johns, N. F., July 21.—The preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales are nearly completed. There is great excitement among all classes in view of the contemplated event. The programme of demonstrations on the arrival of the Prince of Wales to-morrow (Sunday) On the first day the Governor, Bishops, Judges, etc., meet the royal party on Queen's Wharf, and the different societies, headed by the Masonic body, form an escort to the Indis House. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks, and the public buildings will be illuminated.

On the second day the Prince holds a levee and receives an address. There will be a regatta on Lake Quiviera and probably the Prince will drive round the Lake. In the evening there will be a grand ball which the Prince will attend.

On the third day he embarks, and the arrangements are the same as at his landing.

The weather is beautifully c ear and cool.

The squadron is expected here to morro or Wednesday evening.

The House of Parliament is handsomely decorated. Much enthusiasm prevails.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Jura passed the City of Washington hence for Liverpool, off Queenstown.

Thos. Buerforth, a laborer, residence in Washington street, beat his wife to death yesterday with a cotton hook. He is under arrest. He plead intoxication in the case.

An affray occurred on Friday at a stone quarry in Weehawken, between two laborers named John Butler and John Warner. Both were severely injured. Butler has since died. Warner is in custody.

St. Domingo advices of July 6th have been received. About 2,000 emigrants had arrived from Venezuela. Gen. Santa Anna, with 3,000 troops, is on the line between St. Domingo and Hayti, and ready to declare war against the latter country, unless Gen. Jeffard's trespassing on his dominions. A skirmish took place at Cercade, June 30th.

The British Consul had gone be request to the Hague, no difficulty arising from the attempt to raise the value of the paper money, and from other causes.

Grand German Festival at Buffalo.

BUFFALO July 23.—The Annual Festival of the North American Saengerbund commenced here to-day. Musical societies have already arrived from New York, Philadelphia, Syracuse, and other Eastern and Western cities. Some twenty five societies are expected to be in line on Monday. Visitors to-day were received at the depot by the Buffalo societies and escorted with bands of music through the gaily decorated streets to the place of meeting.

The Buffalo Societies this evening gave a reception concert at St. James Hall, which was well attended and well appreciated. To-morrow night all the societies present join in a mammoth concert at the New York Central Railroad Passenger Depot. The building will comfortably seat 10,000 persons, and it is thought that many more will be in attendance. This week is to be entirely pent in festivities.

The Zouaves in Boston.

BOSTON, July 23.—The Chicago Zouaves are creating a great sensation here. An immense crowd was attracted to the Common to-day to witness their drill, which strongly impressed military men and revealed quite a fu ore among the thousands of spectators. The Zouaves visit Charlestown this afternoon as the guests of the military of that city, and are expected to visit Salem to-morrow. The time of their departure South is not definitely fixed.

Overpowering Heat in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The weather for the past week has been unprecedentedly warm, the thermometer ranging from 100 to 106 deg. in the shade. At 6 o'clock on Saturday, the mercury had risen to 107 deg., the highest point reached in the memory of the oldest inhabit nt. Upwards of forty deaths from heat are reported by the Coroner since Friday.

Tornado at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—A tornado at half past six yesterday afternoon from the northwest uprooted several buildings, prostrated trees blew boats from their moorings and caused consternation. The damage is not ascertained. The storm lasted three minutes and was accompanied by hail and rain.

Kankakee Wide Awakes.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 23.—The Wide Awake Club of fifty members turned out the 21st inst., marched to Hon. A. W. Hadley's, who delivered a short speech, thanes around town, and returned to the Court House, where a s ech was made by Jo. R. Hickox, Esq. Adjourned amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

Another Camphene Accident.

BLOOMINGTON, July 23.—On Sunday morning as Irish girl named Mary Quinan, in the family of John Deitrich, was kindling a fire from a fluid can, when the fluid exploded, setting her clothes on fire and before assistance could be rendered she was so badly injured that her recovery is impossible.

Destructive Storm at Cairo.

CAIRO, July 23.—Yesterday between 3 and 5 P. M., a severe storm arose from the north, which uprooted of the Illinois Central Railroad depot house, bank buildings, and several other buildings. Illinois Central Railroad engine house completely demolished.

Fire in the Pine Woods of New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—For ten days past serious fires have been raging in the pine forests of New Jersey, on the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Between Weymouth and Egg Harbor, many square miles of timber are burnt, with several dwellings.

Suit by the State of New York Against the N. Y. Central R. R.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The *Tribune* says the Attorney General has commenced action against the Central R. R. for the recovery of tolls remitted by the act of 1853, amounting to $5,000,000.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 22.—The Overland Mail coach with San Francisco dates to the 24 of July, arrived at 10 o'clock with some of the passengers who received injuries at Mountain Station by the running away of a team.

No Signs of a Steamer.

FARTHER POINT, July 22 8 A. M.—No signs of the North Briton now due with European news of the 12th inst. Weather clear, strong northwest wind. The Palestine, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed down at 12:40 A. M.

The Rivers and the Weather.

LASALLE, Ill., July 23d.—River 2½ feet; clear; temperature 69.

DUBUQUE, July 23d.—River 2½ feet; clear; temperature 69.

Police Officer Killed.

BOSTON, July 23.—Perkins H Dow, a police officer in Lynn, was beaten to death last night, while endeavoring to quell a fight among some Irish.

Telegraph to Fort Smith.

FORT SMITH, ARK., July 22.—The telegraph line is now completed to this point, and an office opened for business.

First Cotton.

MACON, Ga., July 21.—The first bale of new cotton was received here to day from Houston county. The class is fair.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. 'Brown's' Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Millsand Separators.

Reparators for Warehouses,

Bellings orisel Kinds,

Hoisting Screws and Fall complete.

Bran Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales.

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished, when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sa of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of

GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater Water and Steam Pump, Governor, Valves, Gauges, Cocks, Cranks, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago!

Horse power.		Horse power.	
6	$600	30	$1,200
8	750	35	1,400
10	900	40	1,600
12	1,000	45	1,800
15	1100	60	2,100

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flouring Mills we particularly recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding furnishing complete mills. If desired, we are furnished to set up and start Engineers any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between East Water and Madison, Chicago.

Post Office Address Box 874. jy2 '59 ly

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

191 LAKE STREET.

The subscribers would inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have just opened a

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Doeskins and Vestings,

Of the latest styles, which they will make up in the most approved manner, and warrant to give satisfaction.

We have, also, a full assortment of

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of the very best and latest styles. Also,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Of every description, all of which we will offer to